B102/a/2:17

National Library
Bibliothèque Nationale
DEC 8 1978

ORDER SECTION
NATIONAL LIBRARY OF CANADA
395 WELLINGTON ST.
OTTAWA, ONTARIO
K1A 0N4

Thursday, November 30, 1978
Ottawa, Canada
Vol.11, No.20
Single copy 30 cents

The Canadian INDIA TIMES

(The national voice of Indo-Canadians)

Digest to be Indian-owned

New Delhi (IBS) - The Indian edition of the "Reader's Digest" which has a circulation of about 180,00 will be made a 100 per cent Indian owned by January next year, its Editor-in-Chief Edward T. Thompson said here.

Thompson said that the Indian edition had done remarkably well in the last 25 years. When completely Indian-owned, the edition will have more articles and features from Indian writers.

At the moment most of the articles are taken from the international edition of the magazine. "We hope to include three to four articles from Indian authors in future," Thompson said.

The Indian edition's new management is likely to bring out some editions in Indian languages and, according to Thompson, the Hindi edition was sure to appear by 1980. It would be followed by a Bengali edition.

Devi Lal disowns son

Chandigarh (IBS) - Haryana Chief Minister Devi Lal said here that he had nothing to do with the activities of his son Om Prakash who had tried to smuggle 40 watches and other contraband articles a day earlier while returning home from a 15-day tour of Japan, Hong-Kong and Thailand.

Denying suggestions that he was disowning Om Prakash after the smuggling incident, Devi Lal said he had asked his son to move away from his residence and live separately six months ago. And Om Prakash had not visited his parents and other members of the family for about two months.

Devi Lal said he would recommend to the party chief Mrs. Chandrawati to ask Om Prakash to quit as General Secretary of the Haryana Janata Party. Meanwhile, Janata Party President Chadra Shekhar is believed to have asked Om Prakash to resign immediately from the post of general secretary or face suspension.

Increase in tourism

International tourist traffic to India recorded an increase of 17.5 per cent from January to September this year as compared to the corresponding period last year.

Nearly 520,000 international tourists visited India during the first nine months of this year as compared to 430,000 during the same period in 1977.

During October this year alone more than 70,000 tourists were estimated to have visited India.

In view of the increase in traffic, steps are being taken to build up additional accommodation in addition to existing accommodation facilities. The Ministry of Tourism and Civil Aviation has approved 97 hotels' projects in different parts of the country. These projects which are now under various stages of construction will add 6,934 rooms when completed.

The Government has also approved expansion of Ashoka and Akbar hotels and construction of a new three-star hotel which together will create an additional accommodation of 550 rooms in New Delhi.

The Janata (people's) hotel to be called "Ashok Yatri Niwas" now under construction in New Delhi, when completed, will add 1,250 beds.

Conference on prostitution

New Delhi - Social scientists, workers and legal luminaries from all over the country are meeting in New Delhi from November 8 to discuss problems of the world's oldest profession - prostitution.

The meet will be inaugurated by Education Minister Pratap Chandra Chunder. Prime Minister Morarji Desai will deliver the valedictory address.

The Woman in Prostitution-victim versus Offender. That's the theme of the four-day conference being held in observation of the golden jubilee of the Association for Social Health in India.

The other topics to figure are clandestine prostitution, changing trends in the under world, sexually-transmitted diseases, trade in red light areas and ways of curbing immoral traffic.

Ram laddu

Chandigarh, Nov. 29 (UNI) - A poultry farmer of Delhi who advertised eggs as "Ram Laddus" in facing prosecution.

On a complaint filed by an advocate, Satish Kumar Jain, Chandigarh judicial magistrate B.C. Rajput summoned the Shankaracharyas of Puri and Joshi Math, RSS chief Balasahib Deoras and Ramakrishna mission chief as witnesses.

Mr. Jain in his complaint said that Babu Singh, chairman, All India Poultry Farmers Association, had insulted the Hindu religion by calling the eggs "Ram Laddus" meaning thereby that the eggs are "prasad of Ram."

The advertisement appeared in a local daily.

The complaint said that Mr. Singh had also insulted Hindus by citing Mahatma Gandhi to say that milk is non-vegetarian while egg is vegetarian.

It is also alleged that by associating the name Ram with egg, the accused had "made a mockery of the Hindu God."

C.R.Institute

New Delhi, Nov. 29 (UNI) - A high-powered committee has been constituted to prepare a project report for founding a Rajaji international institute for training in public affairs and administration.

This decision was taken Thursday at a meeting held at Rashtrapati Bhavan under the chairmanship of President Sanjiva Reddy.

C. Subramaniam will be the chairman of the committee which has members like K.S. Hegde, J.R.D. Tata, J.L. Hati, Ravindra Verma, H.M. Patel, Dr. Karan Singh, C.V. Narasimhan and N.K. Palkhiwala.

The Rajaji centenary committee has also drawn up a programme to celebrate Rajaji's birthday in the capital on December 10.

ANNOUNCEMENT

Due to impending postal delays during the Christmas period we are advancing the remaining two issues of this year by one week. The December 7th issue is published today and the next issue will be on December 14th instead of December 21st.

Immigration rules welcomed

New Delhi - Newspapers in India headlined a news report from Ottawa saying that immigrants to Canada would in future be required to obtain re-entry permits if during any single year they their stay out of Canada exceeds 183 days. This, the report says, was done under a new immigration Act.

The Act is designed to ease matters for many returning immigrants who were till now at the mercy of the immigration officials. Under the old law an immigrant away from Canada for a certain length of time could be refused entry at the discretion of the authorities.

The re-entry permits will be made available to travellers either before they leave Canada or from the country's embassies and legations abroad. They will normally be valid for one to two years and may be extended in select cases.

Fuji wins Nehru award

New Delhi, Nov 23 (UNI) - The Venerable Nichidatsu Fuji of Japan has been declared winner of the 1978 Jawaharlal Nehru award for International Understanding.

The Vice-President, B.D. Jatti, who as chairman of the jury announced this in New Delhi today, said the Venerable Fuji "in his life of over nine decades has worked with dedication and selflessness for the causes of peace, disarmament and harmony among the peoples of the world, ideals held dear by the late Jawaharlal Nehru."

Congress heading for split

New Delhi, Nov. 26 (UNI) - The Congress party is heading for another split as a section of its leadership has risen in revolt against the decision of its parliamentary board to oppose the Janata party candidate in the Chikmagalur Lok Sabha by-election.

Former health minister Dr. Karan Singh and former steel Minister Chandrajit Yadav have resigned from the party's working committee. In Kerala, Chief Minister A.K. Antony has announced his decision to step down in protest. Fifteen members of Parliament have also expressed their shock at the Parliament Board's decision but they would like Mr. Antony to continue in office and fight the leadership from within.

Among those who are said to be trying to dissuade the Kerala Chief Minister from resigning is former External Affairs Minister Y.B. Chavan who is a party to the Board's unanimous" decision which in effect becomes support to Mrs. Indira Gandhi. Mr. Chavan has been the severest critic of Mrs. Gandhi in the Congress Working Committee.

Mr. Antony told newsmen in Trivandrum that his decision to quit was final.

While the Congress (I) has welcomed the decision, Janata party Chief Chandra Shekhar has called it a "betrayal of all that the Congress stood for."

Calcutta floating on oil

Shillong (IBS) - Calcutta is floating on oil, according to Oil and Natural Gas Commission officials.

These officials say that Calcutta and its neighbouring areas are situated on what is called a "gravity high" which is linked with structures usually found to contain oil.

A gravity-commagnetic party will start preliminary work in the city this winter, the probable places being the Maidan and Alipore, right in the heart of the sprawling city, where highly sensitive precision equipment will be deployed.

MRS. GANDHI WARNS JANATA PARTY

New Delhi, Nov. 29 (UNI) - Congress (I) President Indira Gandhi Thursday warned the Janata government that while she was not interested in disturbing its functioning, "the selling out of the country's interests to other nations" will not be tolerated.

Chinese threat to India

By A.F. Ashiamadi

The mini-detente that has developed between India and its neighbours is a hopeful sign for the subcontinent. Be that as it may, military threats to the security of India certainly continue to exist.

Firstly, what constitutes a military threat?

The vastness of our borders and the sheer variety of terrain ranging from impenetrable jungles in the north east, the cold inhospitable high altitude north, the fertile plains and deserts in the west, all these certainly impose considerable restrictions on the deployment of India's armed forces. In this massive arc, a minor territorial incursion may not have real military implications. It may or may not be a test of India's overall military strength. However it does have powerful political and social overtones, being a violation of territorial sovereignty. Threats ranging from the macro to the micro level have to be dealt with rapidly and effectively by the Armed Forces of India. Therefore they have to remain keyed up to quick response in sensitive locations.

Secondly, we may be sure that wars of long duration are out. Despite public professions to eschew the development and use of nuclear weaponry, the development of nuclear weapons in itself has introduced a new dimension to warfare. The possibilities of escalation are too serious. We already know that the time frame of military conflicts in the Indian subcontinent since independence has been brief. Short, sharp intense wars are most likely in a given military scenario of the future. And this presupposes a very high state of readiness, of alertness.

It does not take a great deal of military expertise to conclude that China and Pakistan are the two neighbours which may continue to pose military threats to India directly or by proxy.

Let's start with China. From hindsight it appears that Chinese policy towards India during the past three decades was based on three considerations.

a) The need for establishing an effective military presence in Tibet to bolster the policy of political occupation. This is what made the Indo-Tibetan border a 'live' one for the first time.

b) The necessity to maintain effective surface communication with Sinkiang, a Chinese province bordering the USSR, resulted in the construction of a road through Indian territory in Aksai Chin.

c) India's defences on the northern border had been neglected as part of a deliberate global policy whose main protagonists at the time were Jawaharlal Nehru and Krishna Menon. The realization that the Chinese challenged India's interpretation of it's international boundaries came too late. Chinese encroachments and probings had already taken place. Suddenly India's communication and military capability became glaringly inadequate.

Even though a certain euphoria prevails when good relations with China is mentioned, the Chinese have chosen to continue a policy of confrontation on the borders since 1962. China therefore presents a potentially powerful military threat to the security of India.

How long is this confrontation to continue? And what forms are the threats likely to take?

To clarify the issue, we will have to take a holistic approach to our neighbours, the border terrain, and certain special features of warfare at high altitude. The memory of Bangladesh's independence struggle and India's involvement in it is too recent to need any recounting. Much has happened since. Assasinations and counter assassinations have had a field day in that beautiful and tragic land. Various groups in the armed forces and outside vie with each other for power. It's economy is still depressing. It suffers from a frightening population growth. And ironically, there is said to be little recognition by leaders of all shades of opinion in Bangladesh of the assistance given by India during the war of liberation. Continued instability in Bangladesh is bound to effect West Bengal in particular. All this makes the task of those powers bent upon flagging Bangladesh hostility towards India, relatively simple. We could easily construct a military scenario where an ambitious military junta leader simply got carried away by the trappings of power. So the presence of some military resources in this sensitive area becomes a question of prudence.

Next we can take a look at Burma. Tribal unrest is endemic to Burma. Warring tribes such as the Karens, Kachins, and Shans, have been at each other's throats for decades. In addition they are decidedly anti-Burmese. The Burmese Communist Party is openly supported by Peking. There is no threat to India from the Burmese themselves as Indo-Burmese relations have remained friendly. However their inadequate control of the Burma-India border and the Bangladesh-Burma border, poses security problems. For it is here that sanctuaries become available for guerrilla activities by dissident tribals from Nagaland and Mizoram in India.

The Indo-Tibetan border is a massive mountainous tract more than 2000 miles long. Three states sit astride this border. Bhutan, Nepal and Sikkim. The Government of Bhutan has traditionally accepted India's guidance in matters of defence and foreign policy. The Royal Bhutan Army was built with Indian assistance, but it is too weak to deal with any major aggression across its northern border. India's treaty obligation for the defence of that country remain, even though the terrain, climatic and communication problems facing an invader is quite formidable.

With Nepal, India's relations have followed the see-saw pattern. Chinese influence in Nepal, particularly in the construction of the sensitive Kodari-Kathmandu road has been acknowledged. However a violation of Nepalese territory for an attack on India is seen only as a remote possibility by most military observers. Despite this, the cost of meeting such an event has to be taken into account by India's defence planners.

Sikkim, now part of the Indian Union, is in a strategic position. It holds high priority because two motorable roads lead from the well garrisoned Chumbi Valley in Tibet into Sikkim and thence to the 'Siliguri' corridor. The military threat to India through Chumbi Valley is serious and involves substantial presence to counter it.

The frontier between India and China in Arunachal Pradesh is actually the infamous McMahaon Line. There are three important passes in this region leading to worthwhile military objectives. Chinese cartographic claims already go down to the north bank of the Brahmaputra River. Such claims have never been corrected even after protest. Military negligence can only be afforded in such areas at India's peril.

On the UP-Tibet border, the Chinese have laid claim to Barahoti and Nilang, but worthwhile military objectives in India lie further south. Experts believe that there is a recognizable military threat here which could increase substantially if operations in this sector were undertaken parallel to other adjacent areas.

In Himachal Pradesh, the main entry is through Shipki La and a pass to its west, to which the Chinese have laid claim. Here again, worthwhile military objectives are fairly deep. It is possible that the upper reaches of the Sutlej River and the Bhakra Dam complex may prove a strong attraction.

The boundary from Karakoram to Demchok in Ladakh exteuds nearly 800 miles. The terrain as elsewhere in the Indo-Tibetan border, is consistently above 11000 feet, the climate very cold and dry. The Chinese are in physical occupation of Aksai Chin and certain other areas on the Ladakh-Tibet border. India has had a military presence in Ladakh since 1947, but the logistic difficulties of supply are immense. The Chinese are there in some strength and because of their sheer proximity, the danger of a pre-emptive agression is very great. The need for a strong military presence in this area is self-evident.

To most civilians and non-civilians, exposure to high altitude conditions is extremely rare. Warfare under such conditions is an entirely new scheme of things. Lets dwell on these special conditions. The need for acclimatizing is only the beginning; there are physiological and psychological changes which follow. The lack of oxygen and extreme cold reduce physical efficiency. Lonliness and the sense of isolation have their effect on morale. Thinking processes slow down. And inspite of it all the will to fight must remain unimpaired. Communications are difficult and susceptible to disruption by storms. Wheeled movement, off the road except in parts of Ladakh, is not possible. Animal transport and porters are usually employed. The weather is unpredictable and the cloud base low. This poses problems on air supply. Dropping zones are few and the payload of aircraft operating at altitudes of 20,000 feet or so is greatly reduced. Telephone lines are frequently inoperable and radio communication has it's risks in security. Because of the vulnerability of surface communications, advance stocking of supplies, ammunition, fuel, and lubricants has to be carried out. The strain on mechanical transport, whose engine wear and tear is already aggravated by operations on indifferent roads in low gear, in oxygen starved conditions. Medical treatment becomes difficult. Extreme cold clothing, special rations and fuel for warming and drying have to be provided to the troops; all of which add to maintenance problems and costs.

The behaviour of weapons too, undergoes a change in these forbidding conditions. Low temperatures tend to make metal brittle; in sub-zero temperatures, the inadvertant grasp of a rifle barrel by an ungloved hand may result in loss of skin from the palm. The trajectory of small arms weapons differs in the rarefied atmosphere. Range finding becomes difficult because of the general absence of vegetation and the remarkable clarity of topographical features. The replenishment of ammunition to isolated positions off the road, under battle conditions, is a nightmare.

These are the primary geo-political and military considerations that must be taken into account in the strategic balance of power between India and China. According to the International Institute of Strategic Studies, the danger of a major invasion of India by China across the Himalayas would appear to be ruled out. However it is suggested that confrontation will continue so long as there is no political settlement of disputed areas. Despite mutually conciliatory gestures by the new Chinese Government and the Janata leadership, there are no tangible signs of an imminent thaw.

Another likely situation is one where these threats take the form of intervention by proxy rather than an eye-ball to eye-ball confrontation; action in collusion with those whose interests are inimical toward India, or with hostile powers. An intensified support to the Naga insurgents; increased assistance to dissident Mizos; stirring up of anti-Indian feelings in Bangladesh, Burma, Bhutan, and Nepal, are well within the framework of confrontation by proxy. Collusion with Pakistan is another distinct possibility.

India News & Features Overseas

Next. The Threat From Pakistan

No compromise on national security

New Delhi, Nov. 26 - Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram has ruled out any "compromise" with the security of the nation while making efforts to improve relations with the neighbouring countries, including China.

He pointed out that India was seeking peace with security, and dignity and there could be "no question of a compromise" with the security of the nation.

Inaugurating the thirty-third conference of the senior officers of the Indian navy which commenced here Monday under the chairmanship of admiral Jal Cursetji, Chief of the Naval Staff.

He said India was wedded to a policy of peace and was continuing to make all-out efforts for relaxation of tension s in its own as well as in neighbouring regions.

He referred to the efforts made by India to improve relations with Pakistan, Bangladesh and other neighbours and said the projected visit of the External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee to China was part of the process of improving the climate of peace.

Making an appraisal of the global situation, he said war or peace did not always depend upon one's own efforts or the friendliness or unfriendliness of one's immediate neighbors.

Large percentage below poverty line

New Delhi (IBS) - Forty-six per cent of the people in India lived below the poverty line in 1977-78, according to latest estimates. The proportion has been put at 48 per cent for rural areas and 41 per cent for urban areas.

Citing the figures in an address to the National Defence College here, Finance Minister Hiralal Patel said it meant that an estimated 290 million people did not get a monthly income of even Rs. 60 at current prices. Each year, he said, nearly five million people are added to the growing multitude of the poor.

Patel said that the people are poor because they have either no jobs or the jobs they have do not pay enough, adding: "We have made striking progress in industrialisation and yet we have failed to make a significant dent in the problem of unemployment."

Urine therapy for Devi Lal

Chandigarh, Nov. 26 (UNI) - Urine therapy cured Haryana Chief Minister Devilal of his eczema which had been afflicting him for over 15 years.

Earlier, Mr. Devilal had unsuccessfully undergone treatment of Ayurvedic physicians homoeopaths and doctors.

Even mineral waters brought from natural springs in the Himalayas did not give him relief, he said.

Mr. Devilal removed his shoes and stockings to show the miracle auto urine therapy had brought about and said he applied urine for 15 days on the affected part and it got cured.

He said former Home Minister Charan Singh had advised him to try urine therapy.

"I reluctantly applied urine on the affected feet and the miracle took place", he said.

NEHRU FELLOWSHIP FOR SCIENTIST, FILM-MAKER

New Delhi (IBS) - The Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund has awarded fellowships to G.H. Keswani, a retired railways official, and Shivendra Sinha who is the first Indian with training and experience in four branches of mass media stage, radio, television and films.

Keswani (58), who has just completed a biography of Nobel Laureate late C.V. Raman will devote his fellowship to critical assessment of the work done by individuals and institutions in science - measured against world standards.

Sinha (45) will work on "Television in India - its horizons and implications."

Kabir's tree for tourists

Broach, Nov. 26 (UNI) - Kabirwad, the ancient banyan tree abode of Saint Kabir, is proposed to be developed as a tourist centre.

Kabir had planted the banyan tree during his sojourn. It had now grown into a massive structure on the bank of river Narmada

Karan Si

Chikmagalur, Nov. 24 (UNI) - Former Prime Minister Ind Gandhi today blamed her cabi colleague Dr. Karan Singh "forcible sterilisations" and s she was totally against the ide

Addressing a press confere at Aldur in Mudigere Taluk, km from here, Mrs. Gan pointed to Chief Minister Dev Urs, who was present and that he would testify how Karan Singh was implement this programme with his

How much

Few Government orders h caused as much resentment in business world as the Ind Government's "guidelines" new ceilings for top manage remuneration and perquisite These are considerably lo than they are at the moment.

Changes in law which these call for are yet to be announc

The maximum cash recompe for managers has been fixe Rs. 72,000 per annum ($9 inclusive of commission.

The cash equivalent of per sites (which include "social urity" contributions to provi and other funds on a mate

MG

Madras (IBS) - Tamil Nadu Minister M.G. Ramachandr visiting the United States fo weeks commencing Novemb during which time he sai would study the working o American administration, p judicial system and develop of small scale industries.

Goh

Bombay, Nov. 25 (UN Researchers in India, the U.S.S.R, Sweden and are currently working on a p to produce electricity from gobar) and other wastes.

Scientists are work[illegible] umbrella of the Internat Federation of Institutes fo Advanced Study, Stockholm.

Sanjay not to run for MP

New Delhi, Nov. 23 (U Sanjay Gandhi will not c any by-election to enter P ment, according to a memb Mrs. Indira Gandhi's house

He said there was no truth report appearing in a secti the press that a vacancy being created to facilitate Gandhi's entry into Parliam

Some newspapers have re that Janardan Pujari, Sabha member of the Congr from Mangalore, has offe resign his seat.

Woman atop eve

New Delhi (IBS) - Miss Rutkiewicz, of Poland, th woman to set foot on Everest, attributed her f "luck and opportunity."

A 33-year old elec engineer and first ever p climb the Everest, Wand that no Pole male ha attempted the feat so far b football is more popular mountaineering in her cou

DAMAGED PAGE (S)

Karan Singh blamed

Chikmagalur, Nov. 24 (UNI) - Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today blamed her cabinet colleague Dr. Karan Singh for "forcible sterilisations" and said she was totally against the idea.

Addressing a press conference at Aldur in Mudigere Taluk, 21 km from here, Mrs. Gandhi pointed to Chief Minister Devraj Urs, who was present and said that he would testify how Dr. Karan Singh was implementing this programme with his own ideas as Health Minister.

Mr. Urs said, "I too was against the compulsory family planning."

When there was a popular reaction and a strong opposition was building up in the country against this measure, the Health Minister directed the wrath against her and blamed her for all that had happened since the family planning programme was vigorously implemented with the new direction, Mrs. Gandhi said.

How much the boss be paid

Few Government orders have caused as much resentment in the business world as the Indian Government's "guidelines" on new ceilings for top managerial remuneration and perquisites. These are considerably lower than they are at the moment.

Changes in law which these may call for are yet to be announced.

The maximum cash recompense for managers has been fixed at Rs. 72,000 per annum ($9000) inclusive of commission.

The cash equivalent of perquisites which include "social security" contributions to provident and other funds on a matching basis that cannot strictly be called perks) cannot exceed one's annual salary or Rs. 60,000 a year ($7500), whichever is lower. The current limit on remuneration is Rs. 1,35,000 a year ($17,000) inclusive of commission at one per cent of profits, subject to a maximum of half the maximum salary of Rs. 90,000 ($11,220).

The official "apology" for these decisions does not mention the broader issues of disparities in income levels that require to be narrowed. Instead, the reason given is the need for some "correlation in managerial remuneration at comparable levels" in Government, the public and private sectors.

MGR in USA

Madras (IBS) - Tamil Nadu Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran is visiting the United States for five weeks commencing November 5 during which time he said he would study the working of the American administration, police, judicial system and development of small scale industries.

Ramachandran said that any specific proposal for industrial collaboration would only be governed by the Central Government's policy and norms.

Ramachandran will visit Japan and Singapore on his return journey.

Gobar electricity

Bombay, Nov. 25 (UNI) - Researchers in India, the U.S.A., the U.S.S.R, Sweden and Israel are currently working on a project to produce electricity from dung (gobar) and other wastes.

Scientists are work' under the umbrella of the International Federation of Institutes for Advanced Study, Stockholm.

Sanjay not to run for MP

New Delhi, Nov. 23 (UNI) - Sanjay Gandhi will not contest any by-election to enter Parliament, according to a member of Mrs. Indira Gandhi's household.

He said there was no truth in a report appearing in a section of the press that a vacancy was being created to facilitate Mr. Gandhi's entry into Parliament.

Some newspapers have reported that Janardan Pujari, a Lok Sabha member of the Congress (I) from Mangalore, has offered to resign his seat.

Woman atop everest

New Delhi (IBS) - Miss Wanda Rutkiewicz of Poland, the first woman to set foot on Mount Everest, attributed her feat to "luck and opportunity."

A 33-year old electronics engineer and first ever pole to climb the Everest, Wanda said that no Pole male had the attempted the feat so far because football is more popular than mountaineering in her country.

Deforestation planned

New Delhi, Nov 29 (UNI) - Over four million hectares of forest land have been lost in the country since the enunciation of the national forest policy twenty five years ago.

Figures provided to the Central Forestry Board meeting held recently show that of the total area lost, over fifty per cent (2.4 million hectares) was diverted to agricultural purposes.

River valley projects are the next major cause of deforestation. So far 479,000 hectares have been cleared for construction of these projects and rehabilitation of persons displaced as a result.

Lantern power

New Delhi (IBS) - A kerosene lantern that also generates power to operate a transistor radio is being developed for use by army jawans stationed in Ladakh, according to Dr. S.C. Jain, Director of the Solid State Physics Laboratory of the Defence Department.

Jain said that the lantern operating on kerosene or candles was so designed that the heat on its cap is converted into electricity using thermocouples.

Ports paralysed

Bombay, Nov 27 (UNI) - The indefinite strike by two lakh port and dock workers throughout the country which commenced at midnight last has paralysed major ports like Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, Kandla, Goa, Visakhapatnam and Paradeep.

This was announced here today by Mr. S.R. Kulkarni, President of the All India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, in a press statement.

He claimed that the workers at Cochin port also joined the strike.

Sanjay bailed out

New Delhi, Nov. 25 (UNI) - Sanjay Gandhi was arrested and bailed out on charges of cheating and corruption in regard to the supply of road rollers to the Oil and Natural Gas Commission in 1974 by Maruti Heavy Vehicles Private Limited, of which he is a Director.

Mr. Gandhi, who had obtained anticipatory bail from the Delhi High Court in mid-1977 in the case, was released on his executing a personal bond in the sum of Rs 5,000.

The Central Bureau of Investigation sent intimation of Mr Gandhi's arrest to the court of the Chief Metropolitan Magistrate, P.K. Jain.

Over 2 million in bondage

New Delhi (IBS) - There are still about 2.2 million bonded labourers in various states in India, despite the abolition of the system of bonded labour by an Act of Parliament in 1976, according to a survey conducted by the Gandhi Peace Foundation and the National Labour Institute.

Uttar Pradesh tops the list with 550,000 followed by Madhya Pradesh (460,000), Tamil Nadu (250,000), Karnataka (190,000), Gujarat (170,000), Bihar (110,000), Maharashtra (50,000) and Rajasthan (67,000).

More than 1,000 villages in 295 districts of ten states were covered by the survey between May and October 1976.

Vedas in English

New Delhi (IBS) - President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy Thursday, November 16, released the first three volumes of the Rigveda translated in modern English by Swami Satya Prakash and Satyakam Vidyalankar with mantras in Sanskrit and Roman script along with diacritical marks, a comprehensive introduction and detailed explanatory notes. The remaining 13 volumes will be published by 1981.

The translation has been sponsored by the Narendra Mohan Foundation and published by Veda Pratishthan of New Delhi.

Operation Lifestyle

Lifestyle is knowing how to avoid accidents at work, at home, at school or in sports. It's obeying safety rules.

Bootlegging boosted

On Delhi Border - The introduction of partial prohibition in Delhi and Haryana has proved a boon to bootleggers and created a problem for the police and excise officials.

Many families in border areas have taken to moonshining as a whole-time occupation. There are reports that some of the captains of Delhi's underworld have "employed" a large army of desperadoes to smuggle the illicit brew into Delhi.

According to Haryana police sources, among those who have stood sureties for various gangs of bootleggers caught during April-October this year, nearly 45 per cent are politically "well-connected" in Delhi, Haryana and Rajasthan. "Some have been identified as having links with Delhi's financiers.

A bottle of illicit liquor costs Rs 2 to brew, and sells for Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 in Delhi's hooch-world and Haryana's dry-lands. Delhi and its suburbs continue to be the main consumption centres for the smuggled stuff.

Haryana State has suffered a net loss of about Rs. 160 million on account of partial prohibition. There is no evidence of the consumption of liquor having in any way declined.

The Gurgaon police claim to have siezed about 20,000 bottles of hooch being smuggled into Delhi during April-October and arrested over a score of smugglers and bootleggers. Several cars used by the bootleggers have been impounded.

No revision of treaty

Calcutta (IBS) - Soviet Vice President S.I. Ibraimov said here Thursday, November 16 that there was no move by his government to revise the Indo-Soviet Treaty of Friendship signed in August 1971.

"After adequate thought the agreement was signed in 1971. So there is no question of abrogating the Treaty," he said.

He also claimed that the Soviet Union was cooperating with India in various fields. Soviet assistance would be available for setting up three metallurgical plants.

Meanwhile in New Delhi, External Affairs Minister Atal Behari Vajpayee challenged Mrs. Indira Gandhi to prove her statement in London that he had, in the last general election campaign, demanded the abrogation of the Indo-Soviet Treaty.

Characterising Mrs. Gandhi's statement as "a vicious lie", Vajpayee said that if she was unable to furnish evidence to prove her statement, "the least that can be expected of her is to render a public apology."

The difference

The satisfactions and compensations to be had from public service and private employment are different. So are the risks attendant on them.

Most of the higher managerial positions in the private sector are governed by short-term or easily terminable contracts. These executives have neither the trade union "protection" available at lower levels in industry, nor the security of well-entrenched civil service rights.

The disparity in reward between public and private sector employment has been considerably narrowed by the new regulations, but whether mobility between them will be facilitated as a consequence is very doubtful.

Job satisfaction arising from scope for an individual's drive and initiative is less steadily to be had in the public sector.

There is also the danger that the lower material rewards may act as a disincentive to ambition and lead to poor performance.

Government has overlooked the fact that vulgarly ostentatious consumption is often financed not by heavily taxed executive perquisites, but by untaxed income, which the tax collector has conspicuously failed to unearth.

Cheaper beer in Haryana

Chandigarh (IBS) - Beer, cinema tickets and bowling on artificial lakes in various tourist resorts in Haryana have been made cheaper.

The State Cabinet slashed duty on bowling from 125 per cent to 25 per cent, curtailed entertainment tax on cinema tickets for the first 30 per cent (cheaper seats) from 125 per cent to 100 per cent and the show tax from 10 to nine per cent.

Beer will cost only Rs. 350 a bottle of 650 ml with a rebate of 30 paise if the empty bottle is returned.

Job reservation committee

Patna, Nov. 25 (UNI) - The Union Government has constituted a national committee to go into the question of job reservation for the backward classes.

Bindeshwari Prasad Mandal, a Janata member of Parliament from Bihar, will head the five member committee which will submit its report within a year. Other members of the committee are: Diwan Mohan Lal, from Rajasthan, R.R. Bhole, a retired judge of the Bombay High Court, and M.N. Srinivas, a sociologist. One member remains to be named.

No foul play

New Delhi, Nov. 25 (UNI) - The Reddy Commission has ruled out foul play in the death of Mr. Rustam Sohrab Nagarwala, the principal accused in the so called 1971 State Bank of India fraud case.

In its report submitted to the government last month, the commission has said that although there was evidence to show that proper medical care was not given to him despite the fact that he had a history of heart attacks, there was no evidence which could suggest that the fatal heart attack of Mr. Nagarwala on March 2, 1972, was induced. According to the report, Mr. Nagarwala died of myocardial infarction.

THE CANADIAN INDIA TIMES

(Published on the first and third Thursday of every month)

101 DALHOUSIE ST., OTTAWA, CANADA K1N 7C3

phone 235-2584

"Second Class Mail Registration Number 1890"

EDITOR: Mrs. T.J. Samuel

REPRESENTATIVES:

TORONTO: Manjula Das [Parakot] 633-7723

VANCOUVER: Sabu Singh - 681-5792 Res.

681-5321 [Office]

NEW DELHI: George Mathew

Subscribers and advertisers who wish to contact us by mail are requested to write to Ottawa.
The views expressed through various articles, letters and news reports are not necessarily those of the editor.

Subscription Rates

CANADA AND U.S.A.	OTHER COUNTRIES
Six Months $4.50	One Year
One Year $7.00	by Air Mail $15.00
Two Years $12.00	

SOME LESSONS

In the wake of the recent defeat of several candidates of South Asian origin in the municipal elections in Ontario, it has been asked, why they did so poorly. Is it due to racist attitudes? Or are there other factors which explain this not-so-strange phenomenon?

There is no denying the fact that the ethnic origin of South Asians and their visibility in society will not make them any dearer to the voters. At the same time it is hard to believe that these difficulties cannot be overcome.

The following suggestions may be made for the benefit of those who may run for public office in future. First, there is nothing that can defeat hard work (of course, combined with imagination and cleverness) in getting elected. The work has to start early and should be well organized. Making use of important contacts made, getting to know the issues, producing literature that projects the image of a credible candidate etc. should never be underestimated.

Secondly, the necessity - the absolute necessity, of proper planning needs to be emphasized. If one wants to run for public office, say two years from now, the right time to plan is now. Have a look at news reports of the candidates who ran and won to assess their strategy would be helpful. Furthermore, it is essential to know the issues and be involved in the effort to have those issues aired. It would be good to get some media attention in these matters.

Thirdly, it is not necessary to provide irrelevant information to the public. For example, someone born in South Asia need not print that information in the brochure and wax eloquent on it in the media, since that is not relevant. Also it will be advisable not to see racism if one is, by accident, struck by a car. Issues such as racism may interest only a few people such as visible minorities or those who hate them. For the vast majority that is not a live issue.

It is hoped some of these suggestions may prove helpful to any who may think of running for a public office in future.

Third force plea

New Delhi, Nov. 24 (UNI) - Kerala Chief Minister A.K. Antony has repeated his plea for a third front as an alternative to the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh dominated Janata Party and the authoritarian Congress (I).

Fostering such a force was the only way out for the left and democratic forces to safeguard the health of the Indian polity, he said in Trivandrum.

Mr. Antony says that Mrs. Indira Gandhi still justifies the emergency and indicates that it could be repeated if and when necessary. "Such a party could never be considered democratic", he said. The Janata party, on the other hand, had forfeited the confidence of the Harijans, minorities and the workers in less than two years. He underlined the fact that there were political alignments in force in States like Kerala, West Bengal, Tripura, Tamil Nadu, and Jammu and Kashmir in spite of differences of emphasis and form, which showed that it was practicable to forge a third front of left and democratic forces.

TOO MANY MINISTERS IN STATES: REDDY

New Delhi (IBS) -- President Neelam Sanjiva Reddy recently had a dig at the ever-increasing number of ministers in the States and said that he could not even remember them.

The President recalled the visit of a minister for handlooms in a State and "asked him whether he was the minister for saris or the minister for dhotis."

Book review

India Watching

By A.F. Ashtamudi

INDIA WATCHING, THE MEDIA GAME - By Amita Malik, 164pp. Hb. Vikas, Delhi, 1978. $9.00

[Distributed in the U.S. by South Asia Books.]

The game of India Watching has its quota of avid adherents: the press, academic highbrows, government officials, and the entrepreneur. To this list one must of course add the growing numbers of Indians residing abroad. And like the proverbial story of the three blind men's futile attempt at deciphering the form of an elephant, the game is fraught with more than its share of dangerous presumptions, prejudices, and downright insensitivity. Amita Malik - author, journalist, broadcaster - makes it her pilgrimage to assess the scratches on the minds of non-Indians vis a vis India in a foreign setting.

During the 1950's, one American sociologist documented a similar study, concentrating on American attitudes toward India and the people of India. Harold Isaac's study was a highly regarded and systematic effort at exposing American views of India. It was a major contribution to social thought. As a sociological work, Maliks' study leaves much to be desired. But as an interesting piece of anecdotal reportage, it is more than satisfying. Because her interviews cover the period before the Emergency, a critical watershed in the world's perception of India, the work is already a bit outdated. Conditioned as they are with such long standing staple diets as Time, Newsweek, or some of the heavyweight advertisement bulging dailies of the metropolitan centres, one need not be too surprised at the average American view of India. How those views are modified by the existence of inter-personal relationships with Indians living abroad is another question.

What then is the image that India presents abroad? Why does India fall into the stereotypic image of "spiritual exotic" or the "poverty and degradation" bit? Blaming on the rapid proliferation of gurus or the true to realism fenre of films by Satyajit Ray or Louis Malle is both hasty and unkind. Malik singlehandedly sallys forth into an adventure that is both a study of the inadequacies of the media and a glimpse into attitudes mounted on pervasive cultural misconceptions. Perhaps these misconceptions have been nourished by people who have been fed by the likes of Katherine Mayo and her modern counterpart, V.S. Naipaul. Malik's travelogue consists of visits to fourteen countries, with stays of four days to four weeks in each, interviewing mass media celebrities and watching reruns of broadcast tapes and films. The result is a loose knit and superficial little volume of her mass media travelogue.

The book abounds in recounting petty squabbles which mostly amount to a series of diversions. She describes that much touted and tired objections to the documentary films of Louis Malle. Complaints about the life style of Indian emigres and students abroad are repeated ad nauseam. It is the usual stuff; of Indians huddling together in their own little Indias, of the smell of oil and curry intoxicating the sensitive nose, of interregional and interreligious bickerings, and so on. Somewhat outdated is Malik's observation on the "famine theories" of Hardin and Paddock which was widely accepted during the early 1970's.

Some of the more interesting aspects of Maliks book are her observations on the efficacy of Indian Missions abroad and the workings of the overseas programs of All India Radio. She is sharply critical of the image projected by Indian consulates, Embassies, and High Commissions. All India Radio's external service has little impact even in countries within the periphery of India. In the Middle East, Hindustani films and film artistes are extremely popular. And that is as far as the cultural impact goes. She lays the blame squarely on our inept broadcasting services. It is her metier and she ought to know. Her criticism cannot be taken lightly. She also asserts that media coverage of India is hampered by official obstructions and hypersensitivity. Whether this has anything to do with Indira Gandhi's firm control of the media is a moot point.

The chapter covering her visit to the United States is an eye-opener. She found widespread misunderstanding of India's actions and little coverage of India by the American media. According to Malik, bickering among Indian residents and Americans is rampant, but is seldom documented. What is really surprising is that she blames this primarily on the ghost of Dulles and American resentments of Krishana Menon, an Indian diplomat of the 50's and early 60's. The argument could be levelled that both Dulles and Menon were no longer on the scene after 1960, and that these names mean nothing to a whole generation of India Watchers. This is true upto a point. Drastic changes in viewpoints and perceptions simply do not occur with the passing of a decade or of a diplomat. The media has not made a concerted effort in that direction. Perhaps the European media is a bit ahead in this respect.

Malik's stunning conclusion is that not only do most Americans know little about India, but don't seem to care very much about India. Except for a handful of South Asia specialists, sources in the media like New Yorker, New York Times, and Christian Science Monitor, it is a dismal scene. The national TV networks seem to dwell on India when some disaster strikes. So the impression exists that India is a particularly disaster-prone country. Regular coverage is grudgingly given. According to Malik, one of the reasons is because people are simply not geared to shift their comfortable stereotypes and embark on a troublesome examination of the complex realities in the context of a changing India. And the mass media is in a large measure responsible for this irresponsibility.

Letters

Matrimonial advertisements

"Brother invites correspondence ... for ... fair complexioned ... sister..."

"Matrimonial correspondence invited... for a girl, ... very fair complexion..."

These are excerpts from two advertisements which appeared in the "classifieds" section of a recent issue. They are typical representative of many others which have been published in The Canadian India Times. Several Canadians of non-South Asian origin have pointed out to me the inconsistency between the legitimate opposition of South Asians to prejudicial discriminatory treatment against them in Canada and the apparent condonation of discrimination on the basis of skin colour among South Asians themselves.

May I suggest that your newspaper can be instrumental in promoting a dialogue among Canadians of South Asian origin on our own racist and sexist attitudes and behavior.

Mathew Zachariah
Calgary, Alberta.

I get kicks out of reading matrimonial column in your paper. Statements like 'well educated Brahmin gentleman' sound very hypocritical. A person who still puts emphasis on caste cannot be by any means educated or a gentleman!!

Guru Nanak started the Sikh religion to do away with caste system. But unfortunately Sikhs have replaced it with words like Jat Sikh, Arora Sikh, Aggarwal Sikh and what not. Even Christians specially of South India put the matrimonial ads like .... Brahmin Christian etc.

Such sick people even after living abroad for so long still put emphasis on caste.

Bish Bhagwanani,
Victoria, B.C.

MRS GANDHI ADMITS OF SOLD ACTION TWICE

Chikmagalur, Nov. 13 (UNI) - Former Prime Minister Indira Gandhi today admitted that she had not consulted her cabinet on devaluation of the currency and proclamation of emergency.

Addressing an election meeting, she said these were the only two instances when she had not consulted the cabinet but subsequently the decisions had been ratified by the cabinet. Prime Minister Morarji Desai's announcement of giving up nuclear explosions even for peaceful purposes on a tour abroad stood in contrast as nothing had been heard so far whether this decision was ratified by his cabinet.

China willing

New Delhi, Nov. 25 [UNI] - China's present thinking with regard to its border with India in the Eastern sector approximates to the line of actual control which runs more or less along the McMahon line.

China had been claiming an area of about 35,000 square miles in the Eastern sector, asserting that the actual border should run along what is now the boundary between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

However, in 1958 the then Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, had hinted that China might be willing to consider India's stand on the border dispute in this sector.

There has apparently been no change in its stand on the dispute in the middle and Western sectors beyond its willingness to discuss the entire border issue.

Ra

A day in the life of an Asia
Newham begins with the mor
post and newspapers. You
the paper, noting that
Thatcher has reaffirmed
belief in family unity
simultaneously declaring that
wants to stop children and
parents of Asians in Britain
joining their relatives over he
Your letters include scra
messages of 'Wogs out'
'Pakis go home'.

A cheery start. You then
your children to school.
Newham Asians now travel
car: 'Not that we can afford
says one, 'but if you queue
public transport people star
you. And you're always in da
of being attacked, even in b
daylight.' When the chil
reach school, they are still u
siege. A gang of white youth
Newham has recently take
sitting on the roofs of build
near schools and shooting wit
rifles at Asian children in
playgrounds. It is f... come
but in a rather less clamo
setting. And woe betide any
who leaves the school groun
Last April a 9 year-old Asian
whose mother had died
previous week, went home
school to have lunch with
grandmother. Outside his
gate he was stopped by five
boys armed with a knife, and
pinned to the wall. 'Stab
now,' said one. 'No let's just
his eyes out,' replied another
fact they cut open his face
his left eye across to his left

In that case, as with so
racial attacks, the police di
exactly burst a gut to find
culprits. Three weeks afte
incident the boy's sister,
approached at a bus stop
youth who asked: 'Is your br
dead yet?' A few minutes
she overheard him, admitti
his companion that he
participated in the attack.
girl went to the CID, only
told by a detective: 'Oh, I
him. He wouldn't do a thin
that.' Collapse as the in
party.

After leaving the childr
school, you go to work. E
ing racial taunts isn't writte
the conditions of employ
but you must do it all the s
And once you leave your
office or factory you are a
target for physical as w
verbal assaults. Nor is ther
safety in numbers: a group
Asians coming out of a l
recently was attacked by an
larger group of whites.
Meanwhile your children
discovering that racial ign
plays an important part in
school curriculum. Mr.
Dhesi, a local teacher, tells
he recently had to ta
colleague's class. The se
they were using was called
unintentional accuracy,
Story, which included the
an English family called S
who went to India and h
with a Hindoo [sic]. The
called one of his wive
ordered her to clean up so
which Samuel had spilt.
wouldn't find stories about
to Birmingham for tea
Christian and his wives,' sa
Dhesi, 'but as we're a m
it's apparently O.K. to
non-sense about us.'

Once you reach home a
you will. If you have an
stay there. Few Asians
to go out after sunset; so
them have been attacke
pubs, or on their way to
that they would rather
social life than no life
senior police officer in
admitted last week that

...ents of Krishna Menon, an ...dian diplomat of the 50's and ...rly 60's. The argument could ...e levelled that both Dulles and ...enon were no longer on the ...ene after 1960, and that these ...ames mean nothing to a whole ...eneration of India Watchers. ...his is true up to a point. Drastic ...anges in viewpoints and per...eptions simply do not occur with ...e passing of a decade or of a ...plomat. The media has not ...ade a concerted effort in that ...irection. Perhaps the European ...edia is a bit ahead in this ...spect.

Malik's stunning conclusion is ...at not only do most Americans ...now little about India, but don't ...em to care very much about ...dia. Except for a handful of ...uth Asia specialists, sources in ...e media like New Yorker, New ...rk Times, and Christian ...ience Monitor, it is a dismal ...ene. The national TV networks ...em to dwell on India when some ...saster strikes. So the impres...on exists that India is a ...rticularly disaster-prone coun...y. Regular coverage is grud...ingly given. According to Malik, ...e of the reasons is because ...ople are simply not geared to ...ift their comfortable stereo...pes and embark on a trouble...me examination of the complex ...alities in the context of a ...anging India. And the mass ...edia is in a large measure ...sponsible for this irresponsi...ity.

...vertisements

I get kicks out of reading ...atrimonial column in your ...aper. Statements like 'well ...ducated Brahmin gentleman' ...ound very hypocritical. A person ...ho still puts emphasis on caste ...annot be by any means educated ...r a gentleman!!

Guru Nanak started the Sikh ...eligion to do away with caste ...ystem. But unfortunately Sikhs ...ave replaced it with words like ...ar Sikh, Arora Sikh, Aggarwal ...ikh and what not. Even ...hristians specially of South India ...put the matrimonial ads like ... Brahmin Christian etc.

Such NRI people even after ...iving abroad for so long still put ...mphasis on caste.

...lish Bhagwanani,
...ictoria, B.C.

China willing

New Delhi, Nov. 25 [UNI] - China's present thinking with regard to its border with India in the Eastern sector approximates to the line of actual control which runs more or less along the McMahon line.

China had been claiming an area of about 35,000 square miles in the Eastern sector, asserting that the actual border should run along what is now the boundary between Assam and Arunachal Pradesh.

However, in 1958 the then Chinese Premier, Chou En-lai, had hinted that China might be willing to consider India's stand on the border dispute in this sector.

There has apparently been no change in its stand on the dispute in the middle and Western sectors beyond its willingness to discuss the entire border issue.

Racism in Britain

A day in the life of an Asian in Newham begins with the morning post and newspapers. You scan the paper, noting that Mrs. Thatcher has reaffirmed her belief in family unity while simultaneously declaring that she wants to stop children and aged parents of Asians in Britain from joining their relatives over here. Your letters include scrawled messages of 'Wogs out' and 'Paki go home'.

A cheery start. You then drive your children to school. Most Newham Asians now travel by car. 'Not that we can afford it,' says one, 'but if you queue for public transport people stare at you. And you're always in danger of being attacked, even in broad daylight.' When the children reach school, they are still under siege. A gang of white youths in Newham has recently taken to sitting on the roofs of buildings near schools and shooting with air rifles at Asian children in the playgrounds. It is f... come true, but in a rather less clamorous setting. And woe betide any child who leaves the school grounds. Last April a 9 year-old Asian boy, whose mother had died the previous week, went home from school to have lunch with his grandmother. Outside his front gate he was stopped by five white boys armed with a knife, and was pinned to the wall. 'Stab him now,' said one. 'No let's just take his eyes out,' replied another. In fact they cut open his face from his left eye across to his left ear.

In that case, as with so many racial attacks, the police did not exactly bust a gut to find the culprits. Three weeks after the incident the boy's sister was approached at a bus stop by a youth who asked 'Is your brother dead yet?' A few minutes later she overheard him admitting to his companion that he had participated in the attack. The girl went to the CID, only to be told by a detective: 'Oh, I know him. He wouldn't do a thing like that.' Collapse as the injured party.

After leaving the children at school, you go to work. Enduring racial taunts isn't written into the conditions of employment, but you must do it all the same. And once you leave your shop, office or factory you are again a target for physical as well as verbal assaults. Nor is there any safety in numbers: a group of 20 Asians coming out of a factory recently was attacked by an even larger group of whites.

Meanwhile your children are discovering that racial ignorance plays an important part in their school curriculum. Mr. H.S. Dhesi, a local teacher, tells of how he recently had to take a colleague's class. The set book they were using was called, with unintentional accuracy, Tall Story, which included the tale of an English family called Samuel who went to India and had tea with a Hindoo [sic]. The 'Hindoo' called one of his wives and ordered her to clean up some tea which Samuel had spilt. 'You wouldn't find stories about going to Birmingham for tea with a Christian and his wives,' says Mr. Dhesi, 'but as we're a minority it's apparently O.K. to write non-sense about us.'

Once you reach home after work you will, if you have any sense, stay there. Few Asians now dare to go out after sunset: so many of them have been attacked outside pubs, or on their way to parties, that they would rather have no social life than no life at all. A senior police officer in Newham admitted last week that parts of Forest Gate and West Ham are now 'no-go' areas after dark. But attacks in daylight are becoming increasingly common too. 'Here am I, a man of 45,' says one Asian. 'If I am walking down the road - even during the day - and I see a group of white youths standing on the corner, I tremble. Shall I cross the road? Or will that provoke them? How will I deal with a sarcastic remark? What if they attack me? Because of the atmosphere round here we now see any group of white youths as a threat.' Not without reason. A month ago, for example, a Pakistani boy who was attacked outside Barking railway station ran into the station, pursued by his assailants, and on to the platform, where there happened to be a policeman. Undeterred, the attackers proceeded to set about the policeman as well. The thugs were eventually fined the princely sum of 75 pounds.

You cannot expect such leniency from the courts if you are an Asian. On 23 April last year three brothers, Balvinder, Mohinder and Sukhvinder Singh Virk were repairing their car, just in front of their house. The National Front had held a St. George's Day march in Haringey that day, and racial tension was in the air. A gang of five white youths approached the Virks and, the brothers allege, shouted racial abuse. When the Virks remained unprovoked, one of the youths told Sukhvinder, who was 17, to sit down on the pavement. As he made no move to obey, the youth repeated: 'I command you to sit down.' Apparently unaware that the days of the Raj are over, and inflamed by Sukhvinder's continued disobedience, the youth allegedly attacked him with a spanner he had picked up from the ground.

Seeing the attack, a fourth brother, Joginder, came out of the house, brandishing a knife to frighten the white youths. In an ensuing scuffle two of the whites were injured. Meanwhile Sukhvinder had gone to telephone the police. He would have been better advised not to bother, for the police's first action on arriving at the scene was to arrest the four Virk brothers, charging them with common assault and occasioning actual bodily harm.

The case eventually came to the Old Bailey in July this year and was presided over by Judge Michael Argyle of Ox trial fame. Three of the white youths appeared as prosecution witnesses - they had not been charged with any offence relating to the incident. When the defence counsel attempted to establish the racial nature of the attack by questioning the youths on whether they had attended the NF march, he was ruled out of order by the judge. The all-white jury found the brothers guilty and Judge Argyle [whose recreation, appropriately enough, is boxing] pronounced sentence: three months in a detention centre for Sukhvinder, two years imprisonment for Balvinder, three years for Mohinder, and a staggering seven years for Joginder. 'Justice in this country is even-handed,' said the judge. In this context it is worth remembering that the killers of Gurdip Singh Chaggar - whose death in Southall in 1976 caused Kingsley Read's memorable epitaph of 'one down, one million to go' - were sentenced to four years imprisonment.

Mr. A Sivanandan, Director of the Institute of Race Relations, was horrified by the sentences: 'We question the impartiality of a judiciary which in case after case finds against the victims of racism in our society rather than the perpetrators. In this case the judge even ruled that the introduction of racialism by the defence was "irrelevant" to the case.' An Indian who is a close friend of the Virks said that the sentences had left the Asian community in an impossible position: 'If I am attacked in the street I have the choice of either allowing them to beat me up, so that I end up in hospital, or of defending myself, in which case I shall be metaphorically beaten up by the courts and sent to prison. Of the two, I think I prefer to go to hospital. But why should I have to make such a choice at all?'

'This is the British justice we're supposed to admire so much,' says another local Asian. The Asian community has come to mistrust the police as well as the courts, and it is not difficult to see why. In Barking, for example, a leading Sikh who was attacked in a pub lavatory managed to grab one of his attacker's companions while the others fled. When he took the boy to the police station, however, the police were not so concerned with interviewing the boy to discover the identity of the assailants as with criticising the Sikh for apprehending a mere accomplice rather than the real villains.

Racial prejudice and ignorance is institutionalised. Few council officers have any multi-racial training, and thus cannot understand the distinctive ethnic and religious groups which make up the Asian community. Most of the Community Liaison Inspectors - all white, naturally - are considered qualified for the job on the strength of having spent a fortnight in India. 'Some of them don't even know what Sikhs are,' says one Asian sadly. Their understanding of racial matters is, mutatis mutandis, not much greater than that of the average National Front supporter for whom 'Paki' is a generalised term of abuse applicable to anyone from the Indian sub-continent.

The Community Relations Councils, because of their dependence on local council grants, are largely ineffectual. In 1976, in co-operation with Asians, the local CRC organised a peaceful anti-racialism march from Ilford to Barking, led by the late Millie Miller MP. The CRC also produced a report claiming that local schools were not meeting the needs of West Indian children. Because of these two activities Redbridge Council promptly stopped the CRC's 4,000 pound grant, accusing it of going beyond its limits. 'The local council wants the CRC to be an institution to suppress our true feelings,' says Bahadur Gabir, of Newham Asian Federation, 'something which will sweep us and our problems under the carpet.' The CRC's unwillingness to become involved in anything remotely contrave is well illustrated by the fact that, when Steering Committee of Asian Organisat Against Racialism wrote to all the CRCs about the case of the Virk brothers only Hackney CRC even bothered to acknowledge the letter.

In the face of such apathy from those who are meant to support the Asians, hostility from those who are supposed to ensure that they receive the protection of the law, is it any wonder that many Asians have decided that their best chance of survival lies in defending themselves, rather than relying on others? 'Self-defence is an offence' is a chant frequently heard on a racialist demonstrations these days, and that is why the Asian community is so concerned about the case of the Virk brothers. The Steering Committee of Asian Organisat Against Racialism has called a public meeting in Ilford this weekend to discuss the Virk case and, more generally, to describe what steps Asians should take to defend themselves against the growing menace of racialist assaults without ending up behind bars for seven years. The youngest Virk brother, Sukhvinder was recently released on appeal after serving five and a half weeks of his three month sentence, but no date has yet been set for the appeals of the other three brothers. Local Asians sent a petition with 10,000 signatures to the Home Secretary, but to no avail.

Until recently, anti-racialist campaigns tended to attract public cynicism because most of the participants were white Trotskyists. Since the attacks on shopkeepers on Brick Lane earlier this year all that has changed, the black people - from West Indian activists to conservative Asian businessmen - are beginning to organise themselves. 'Defence Committees' have sprung up in East London. Last week saw the formation of a group called Black People Against State Harassment [with the picturesque acronym BASH] which is taking up the issue of police harassment of the black community, including the notorious unrestricted use of 'sus' [the offence of being a suspected person under the 1824 Vagrant Act].

The police may not like the new militants among black people. 'This lot are bigger fascists than the National Front,' remarked one police officer recently, pointing at supporters of the Hackney and Tower Hamlt Defence Committee in Brick Lane - they should not be surprised, since they are partly to blame for the mood of frustration and insecurity which has caused it. They have done little to prevent gangs of white youths roaming the streets in search of blood, while dealing harshly with any black people who attempt to defend themselves. If you are an Asian in Newham you spend each day in a state of siege. You return from work and spend the evening sitting in your house, with the front door firmly locked. And so to bed - but even in the land of nod there is no escape from the relentless psychological warfare. In the early hours of the morning the telephone rings and over the wire comes the unmistakeable voice of white supremacy: 'You f..... Paki swine. We're going to get you. Sleep well.'

Satellite launcher ready

New Delhi, Nov. 27 [UNI] - Space scientists are eagerly awaiting the experimental launching of India's first satellite launcher, SLV-3 some time next month or January to evaluate the quality of 15 years of space research in the country.

The space department's prestigious satellite launcher is now receiving final qualifications tests at the Vikram Sarabhai space centre at Trivandrum and the Sriharikota rocket launching centre.

Space scientists say that India will be the sixth nation in the world to put its own satellite into orbit, with its own launcher, if all goes well with SLV-3.

The space department is planning two experimental flights for the launcher before it undertakes the orbital flight around July, 1979 to put a 40 kg satellite in a near earth orbit of 400 kg altitude.

The four-stage rocket [SLV-3] will weigh 18 tonnes [48,000 kg] against the mere 10 kg weight of the test rocket fired from Thumba in Kerala coast in 1968.

Advancing from the 10 kg rocket of 1968 the Indian space Research Organisation [ISRO] succeeded in developing bigger rockets -- the RH 300 rocket weighting 370 kg launched in 1972 and the 2,250 kg RH 560 rocket fired in 1976.

Scientists at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre told a group of visiting newsmen that the successful launching of SLV-3, by July, 1976 will mark a new era for India's space research with prospects of developing big satellite launchers which could put communication satellite weighting over 600 kg into geosynchronous orbits (over 36,000 km altitude) within the next few years.

Aryabhat, India's first satellite for scientific studies, was launched from a Soviet cosmodrome in April, 1975. This satellite is still orbiting the earth and the Sriharikota and Bangalore centres of ISRO are receiving data from it.

Orgy charge denied

New Delhi, Nov. 25 (UNI) - It is psychotherapy not sex claimed the foreign devotees of the controversial Acharya Rajneesh here.

Addressing a news conference to correct the common impression that the Rajneesh Ashram in Pune was indulging in sex orgies as created by some publications in Delhi and Bombay, the "group leaders who trained entrants in meditation and psychotherapy in the ashram, said the reports were torn out of context".

They said sex was allowed in some groups in the Ashram as part of the course to relieve people of fears of sex and death and lead them into consciousness of God through meditation. These groups however were exclusively for foreigners whose attitude towards the act was basically different from that of the Indians. The only exception, perhaps, was Vinod Khanna, the film star who had decided to quit films after his present contracts were exhausted.

Some 350 devotees of the Rajneesh Ashram live in a two point four hectare Ashram in Pune practising meditation and pursuing activities like agriculture and dairy farming.

In addition, some 2500 persons living outside the Ashram attend the courses.

The group leaders said they were facing a lot of problems from the present government which prevented the Ashram from growing because of Prime Minister Morarji Desai's "imposition of personal moral view on the country and on us."

They said the Ashram was denied additional land. Mail coming to the Ashram continued to be censored by the police and entry was being denied to foreigners wanting to come to the Ashram.

Replying to a question, they admired the qualities of Mrs. Indira Gandhi who "had the least political mind."

Is small beautiful in India

By A.F. Ashbrandt

Six years ago, an English economist, E.F. Schumacher came up with the then provocative idea that in the case of a developing economy small is beautiful. Essentially it was a brilliant restatement of Gandhian economics at a more sophisticated level. Schumacher fully acknowledged that Gandhian concepts of non-violence have been applied in countries other than India, most notably by Martin Luther King in the U.S., however Gandhian economics has been largely looked upon as a crackpot theory propounded by myopic lunatics and diehard traditionalists who were unable to count the obvious blessings of industrial society. Backward looking" and medieval" were some of the contemptuous epithets hurled at the protagonists of Gandhian economy. Now in the late 1970's, we are witnessing a radical about-face. Schumacher and his concepts of 'intermediate technology' are being taken increasingly seriously by both the developed and developing countries. We are now in a position to re-examine in a rational manner the concept that as far as India is concerned, small may not only be beautiful, it may indeed be the only appropriate and meaningful choice in the perspective of true development. Gandhi is no longer derided as unfashionable. He is no longer passe. Gandhian economic ideas, couched in the garb of Schumacher's 'intermediate technology', is reappearing on the Indian Horizon.

While a majority of Indian planners seem to be convinced that big is better for India, there is a growing number of thoughtful Indians both in India and abroad, who are opting for a return to basics. They are not to be classified as romantic visionaries or idealists like Rousseau. It is obvious to them that what was a viable economic solution in the West, was grossly inadequate under Indian conditions. They believe that mechanical aping of the West, or for that matter any nation, is suicidal. It is not a question of radical economics. It is simply a profound recognition of the global perspectives of man's concern for the environment and the fast shrinking of non-renewable world resources, of spaceship earth.

The idea that small is beautiful, rests on three major premises. Firstly, the development process in India during the last 3 decades has been more a failure than a success because it has failed to improve the conditions of the poor. One clear indication of this lies in the fact that our highly ambitious 5-year plans regularly show a greater volume of unemployment at the end of the five year period than at the beginning.

Secondly, industrialization and the mad race for technological progress has had a dehumanizing effect. And finally, ideology aside, the experience in China provides a model for development in terms more relevant to India's needs. The major contention of the 'small is beautiful' school of development experts is that the future of India lies in Gandhi's "village India" and not in Nehru's "modern temples".

Let's look at it logically and in the perspective of historian toynbee. India's villages have survived for thousands and thousands of years. Despite political, economic, military, and cultural shocks, the survival of Indian villages is a powerful statement of its resilience, its functionalism, its strength, and its organization of life. Having analyzed the rise and fall of 17 civilizations, Arnold Toynbee's conclusion was that "modern civilization" is at best a transient phenomenon.

It is interesting that development efforts by Indian planners since independence has been in the direction of a major attack on villages. The village is a small unit. It is large enough to provide the individual with ample freedom, and yet small enough to comfort him with a feeling of his humanity. And yet our experts have kept alluding to villages as ignorant, illiterate and uneducated. Often one hears such favourite cliches as "dumb masses" and "teeming millions of unfortunates". In urban India the term villager has acquired a connotation not unlike those reserved for ghetto dwellers in North America. Credence is often given to half-truths spouted by ivory tower intellectuals while the eternal wisdom of India's villages is scorned.

There is ample evidence both statistical and otherwise to show that the process of development in India has not helped the poor. In fact there are some social scientists who make a stronger statement, that development in India has harmed the poor. The studies of Diwan Bandekar, and Srinivasan, show that despite development the magnitude of poverty is indeed very large. Bardhan estimates that "the percentage of rural people below the minimum poverty line had significantly gone up from 38 per cent in 1960 to 55 per cent in 1975. In absolute numbers this means a rise from about 135 million to about 250 million rural people below the minimum level." Poverty is defined in the most minimal form; the capacity to obtain 2,000 calories a day and nothing else, not even a piece of cloth. What is the cause for this drastic increase in the level of poverty? Inflation is one culprit. The prices of things consumed by the poor have increased at a much faster level than the general price level of commodities consumed by the rich. Unemployment, on the other hand, has literally doubled during the fifteen year period. As regards income inequalities there is sufficient evidence to substantiate that the number of poor has increased both in size and proportion of population and that the wages of rural workers have not increased in real terms. The prices of goods consumed by the lower 70 per cent of the society has increased at a much faster rate than the general price level. All of these together conspire to increase income inequalities.

The proposition that development has hurt the villages can be easily documented. Today the cities dominate and drain the villages, so that they are crumpling to ruin. The villages have been made dependent on the cities. It is a kind of colonization process. Thus the village exports its "essential" production to obtain "inessential" goods from the town. The basic philosophy of development in India has been based on the idea that industrialization is a superior form of production and village an inferior form of economic organization. Not only is the villager made to believe that he or she is ignorant, illiterate, superstitious and uneducated, but also lazy! Village life is denounced as dull; city life as exciting. This tragic dichotomy of the Indian intellectuals view of the village and city is oftentimes extended to the domain of cliche ridden arguments for and against tradition versus modernity. It continues to rage unabated.

The argument that the industrial process is dehumanizing and therefore cannot help the poor has been going on for more than 200 years. Industrialism is basically the idea that industry does, and can, solve all the problems of human beings. This idea rests on the relationship of man and machine. Dehumanizing simply means that in this relationship, human beings will lose. Gandhi was very much misunderstood on the issue of industrialization. Gandhi maintained "what I object to is the craze for machinery, not machinery as such. Today machinery helps a few to ride the backs of millions. The impetus behind it all is not the philanthropy to save labour, but greed. It is this constitution of things that I am fighting. The supreme consideration is man. The machine should not make atrophied the limbs of man... I would prize every invention of science made for the benefit of all. I can have no consideration for machinery which is meant either to enrich the few at the expense of the many or without cause to displace the useful labour of many." In more recent times, it is Illich who has cogently argued against this inexorable dehumanisation inherent in industrialism. Even though it requires a great mind to state it, the argument is essentially simple. In the initial stages of industrialization, scale of production and energy intensity of tools is low so that the human being is still the master. As the energy power of machines increases, the human being is reduced to a slave for the simple reason that human beings cannot cope with the intensity of energy beyond a certain scale in view of their physical and biological limitations. Human atropy then sets in. Already perceptive individuals like Galbraith, Heilbroner, Buchanister, Fuller, Club of Rome, etc. are advocating a halt, even a reversal, in the growth processes of the affluent nations.

As Gandhi said, the poor of the world cannot be helped by mass production, only by production by the masses. The system of mass-production, based on sophisticated, highly capital-intensive, high energy-input dependent, and human labour-saving technology, presupposes that you are already rich, for a great deal of capital investment is needed to establish one single workplace. The system of production by the masses mobilises the priceless resources which are possessed by all human beings, their clever brains and skillful hands, and supports them with first-class tools. The technology of mass-production is inherently violent, ecologically damaging, self-defeating in terms of non-renewable resources, and stultifying for the human person. The task is to establish a healthy basis of existence for the vast majority of the Indian people, by means of an appropriate technology which would be vastly superior to traditional technology, while at the same time being vastly cheaper and simpler than the high technology, highly sophisticated and enormously capital-intensive technology of the West. Development must be appropriate to our circumstances. By and large for the economic system to be self reliant and self generating, our technology will have to be consistent with incomes and saving capacity of the Indian people. What is scarce in India is not labour but capital. Hence our production strategy will have to be cheap, relatively simple, making maximum use of local materials for local consumption and use. It has to be a basically labour intensive technology to produce consumer goods, agricultural implements, and equipment for the common man within his reach. It is obvious that western technology designed primarily for the purpose of saving labour will not enable us to abolish income inequalities and reach full employment in the near future. Mahatma Gandhi saw this as perhaps no other Indian has, and warned India.

What then is the alternative development strategy that we can realistically expect to pursue? More fundamentally, what is the meaning of development? The basic elements of the alternative strategy are the following:

1. Production is concentrated on a small number of material goods considered essential for all the population.

2. Major production activities are labour intensive.

3. The development strategy must not encourage industrialisation as the prime target for underdeveloped countries. Appropriate technology must accompany any moves in this direction.

4. Emphasis must be on education and technology to serve the people.

5. Specialization is kept to a minimum.

6. There should be little growth in or of cities.

7. Agricultural production must be the major goal and it must be decentralized.

If one takes a hard look at this strategy, the inescapable conclusion is that these are exactly the sort of activities that Gandhi has been talking of. Schumacher has given it a much needed scientific bias. And ideology aside, the Chinese people have come closest to achieving this ideal.

India's development must take into account at every step a conscious choice to favour a strategy of growth and production which enables a larger number of persons to produce a given output rather than a few using expensive, sophisticated machines and getting higher wages. It is the acceptance of a strategy which prefers five persons getting Rs. 5 a day to one person getting Rs. 25 to achieve a given output. The purpose of such choice should be productive full employment and the scientific and sensible use of our natural resources.

In short, our entire economic, social, and political ethos will have to undergo a basic qualitative change towards the village and the people living there. Economic theory and practice will have to take on a human face; of the poor who mostly live in the decentralized villages of India. The call for the return to the village is essentially a plea and a pledge to tackle the problem at the grass roots level, in the simple faith and sound conviction that 'small is beautiful' for India.

Poet's corner

THE SILVER PEN

The sorrow of the Gods were evident in the sky,
The sudden dimness of the stars
Were bright in the darkness of space.
The vast elements stood restlessly in
Their positions;
Each had a message to convey
And a secret to reveal—
If only I had listened ...
But through the gurgling streams
And the vast expanses of nature,
I was unaware of my own or God's handiwork.
Zillions of ecstatic moments I missed
Before I wrote and sang my way.
Following the tiny golden dusts
Leading to the Silver Door on the First Floor
Of the Lord's Palace,
Where the ink of moral truth is evident.

Nirmala B.W. Singh.

Book on Goa

Somewhere, in a remote corner of the Province of Salcete, in Goa, an exotic island off the Malabar Coast of India, lies a village called Chandor, now almost forgotten in the mists of time.

In his book, "Legendary Chandor - Seat of the Kadamba Dynasty of Goa", Ladis Da Silva, whose ancestry and roots lie in Chandor, has done extensive research, conscious of its significance, in the past glorious history as the seat of great kingdoms of Goa and even the hinterland.

Da Silva has brought back those epochs of romantic and adventurous history into vivid colours, primarily because he is a great patriot and desires his village to come into the limelight again to regain its prosperity and glory, and above all give dignity and respect to its populance. Likewise he wants to prove that all villages of Goa make a continuous chain to make up Goa and what it is today. He is convincing when he says that every village plays a very important part in the superstructure of the *paradise island of* Goa.

Ladis Da Silva considers it fortunate that in modern times the scientific historical spirit has developed greatly throughout the universe. Not only scholars but simple lay people have immersed themselves in the search of past histories. This, he sincerely believes is because mankind has failed miserably to quench its thirst on the spiritual and moral aspects, whilst ploughing heedlessly and continuously into the intricacies of superficialism and materialism. Today many have started delving into the past and medieval history to seek for the truth and those values they miss in the world of superlatives where the theory of "flesh and fantasy" is rampant.

He is proud to admit that this work is supported by various writers of great repute and several others who are interested in the history of ancient Goa. From the "Bibliography" in his book, it is clear that he has gone to great lengths in order to produce such an authentic and historic collection of evidence from past history. His research has been extensive and exhaustive.

In view of the very high costs of publication in North America, and having regard to the fact that the author has "to go it alone," limited number of copies will be produced, i.e. only 300. These will be issued only to those who come on a "first-come-first-served" basis, and to people who are genuinely interested. The cost of each copy exclusive of postage and handling is $10.00.

GOAN FOLKLORE,
3130, Queen Frederica Drive,
T.H. 3, MISSISSAUGA, Ontario
Canada L4Y 3A8

FILMS

MUQADDAR

Directed by Ravi Tandon

Cinema is a medium well suit to the social reformer for exposure of what in his view social evils. Every film ma seems to believe that he is at job for the purpose of rescuing stricken society by imbuing themes with a social purpose. the fact is that the primary aim a maker of commercial films is make as much more money possible than he invests in venture.

Muqaddar falls midway betwe these two contrary motivations. has social content, and it commercial frippery. The elements are balanced upto point. But its major failure is the technical front. It does seem to have had the guidance the assured hand of Ravi Tan who has half a dozen films **Anhonee** to his credit.

Again, it is the story of brothers-one a fiery labour lea fighting for the cause of the p the other a scandalous t driver who lives for himself. foil to them is an uprighteo no-nonsense police officer whom booking anti-social ments is a passion. antithesis to them all is business tycoon who meddles crime as a sly side business. is the man who plays with faces of the three characters. fate plays on him as well. on a socially-conscious daugh has a soft corner for the lab leader and joins him in crusade. The interplay betw

Cana
you
Onta
to Sh
Every tim
look for
identifica
buy proc
you crea
For exam
• if you s
made s
3 days
• if Cana
purcha

dent in the sky.

's handiwork.

First Floor

videvc.

ook on Goa

ewhere, in a remote corner Province of Salcete, in Goa, ous island off the Malabar d India, lies a village called ar, now almost forgotten in sts of time.

his book, "Legendary or Seat of the Kadamba ty of Goa", Ludis Da Silva, ancestry and roots lie in ear, has done extensive ch, conscious of its signif- in the past glorious as the seat of great ons of Goa and even the and.

lva has brought back those s of romantic and adven- history into vivid colours, nly because he is a great and desires his village to into the limelight again to its prosperity and glory. Over all give dignity and to its opulence. Like- he wants to prove that all s of Goa make a continuous to make up Goa and what it ay. He is convincing when s that every village plays a important part in the super- ure of the paradise island of

is da Silva considers it ct that in modern times ientific historical spirit has oped greatly throughout the rse. Not only scholars but ny people have immersed selves in the search of past ots. This he sincerely es is because mankind has miserably to quench its on the spiritual and moral s whilst ploughing head- and continuously into the ches of superficialism and rialism. Today, many have d delving into the past and ural history to seek for the and those values they miss world of superfairies where heroes of "flesh and fantasy" rpant.

is proud to admit that this is supported by various rs of great repute and ral others who are interested e history of ancient Goa. n the "Bibliography" in his , it is clear that he has gone great lengths in order to duce such an authentic and oric collection of evidence past history. His research been extensive and exhaus-

view of the very high costs of lication in North America, and ing regard to the fact that the tion has "to go it alone," ited number of copies will be duced, i.e. only 300. These be issued only to those who me on a "first-come-first-ser- " basis, and to people who are inately interested. The cost of ch copy exclusive of postage d handling is $30.00.

DAN FOLKLORE,
80, Queen Frederica Drive,
IL 3, MISSISSAUGA, Ontario
nada L4Y 3A8

FILMS

MUQADDAR

Directed by Ravi Tandon

Cinema is a medium well suited to the social reformer for the exposure of what in his view are social evils. Every film maker seems to believe that he is at his job for the purpose of rescuing a stricken society by imbuing his themes with a social purpose. Yet the fact is that the primary aim of a maker of commercial films is to make as much more money as possible than he invests in the venture.

Muqaddar falls midway between these two contrary motivations. It has social content, and it has commercial trippery. These elements are balanced upto a point, But its major failure is on the technical front. It does not seem to have had the guidance of the assured hand of Ravi Tandon who has half a dozen films like **Anhonee** to his credit.

Again, it is the story of two brothers-one a fiery labour leader, fighting for the cause of the poor, the other a scandalous truck driver who lives for himself. The girl to them is an upright coura- geous police officer with whom looking with social ele- ments as a passion. The brothers (or them, all is the business tycoon who meddles in crime as a side business. He is the man who plays with the lives of the three characters. But fate plays on him as well. His own socially-conscious daughter joins a left corner for the labour leader and joins him in his crusade. The interplay between these characters and the tricks fate plays with them make the plot interesting. However, in spite of the talents associated with the making of the film, there is something in it which unhinges one emotionally. And that is where **Muqaddar** fails, besides technically.

Sanjeev Kumar (the police officer) is perhaps the best cine actor we have amidst us at the moment. He alone can invest the character he plays with distinctive traits which the director may not have thought of. This becomes evident when one compares his performance with that of the others. Shashi Kapoor, for example, is agile and alert all right but he is mistaken if he thinks that one becomes a toughie by sporting a striped T-shirt and a black thread round the neck. Parikshat Sahni does look like today's overfed political leader but he does not have enough fire in him to make his role credible. He erupts into song, in keeping with the filmy tradition, to rouse the audience. Vidya Sinha, the politician's devoted wife, is quite at home, but poor Rekha, as the tycoon's daughter burdened with social conscience, does not get a chance to reveal her sensous curves. Jayshree T and Aruna Irani are poor compensation for that missed opportunity.

Jal Mistry does not seem to have put in his best in his cinemato- graphic assignment. Rajesh Roshan is out of tune with his current popularity-not a single song stirs.

DARSHAK

Marg chief in Delhi

New Delhi, Nov. 25 (UNI) - The Anand Marga Chief, P.R. Sarkar, arrived here from Calcutta on a seven-day visit which has been described by his followers as a "spiritual mission."

Nearly 500 margis (followers) were present at the airport to welcome him.

According to a Marg spokesman, the main purpose of Mr. Sarkar's visit is to participate in religious discourses and meet his follow- ers.

Eminent editor dead

K.P. Keshava Menon, veteran freedom fighter and Chief Editor of "Mathrubhoomi", a leading Malayalam daily, died in Kozhi- kode on the evening of November 9 after a brief illness. He was 93.

President Sanjeeve Reddy in a condolence message has descri- bed K.P. Keshava Menon as an ardent patriot.

Minister of Information and Broadcasting L.K. Advani in a message said: "Mr. Menon was one of the most eminent editors produced by India during the freedom struggle. As founder Editor of 'Mathrubhoomi' he built the paper into an institution and through it made significant contribution to the national move- ment. He was a well-known Malayalam writer who wielded a powerful pen."

Punjabi poet gets grant

M. Rasha

Mitter Rasha a well known Punjabi poet from India got $700.00, grant from Ontario Arts Council for his literary work. His book AKASMA (A collection of poems) was published in Dec, 1976 by Ravi-Sahit Parkashan Amritsar (Punjab) India.

Mitter Rasha's poems which flowed with an aesthetic fervour from the poetic mind of this young immigrant in Canada. No doubt a poet is not born in a day but being lonely and at moments desperate Mitter Rasha gainfully used his spare time in contempla- tion over these verses.

An artist is seldom lucky enough to receive as much recognition for his first work as has Mitter Rasha. He lived in Halifax where the Punjabi community is one of the minority groups in this multicultural country of diversity.

His compositions are in Punjabi his mother tongue, a dialect of Punjabi which belongs to the people of the Punjab in Pakistan. Hence sometimes he enjoyed reciting his poems to the immi- grants who hailed from Pakistan and at other times those from India.

His book collection of sixty five poems over ninety six pages. The simplicity of ideas and the words strung together so beautifully are his unique style. His poetry shows the lonliness and the dreams of a better life in Canada. Some poems bring to light the ideal values of sincerity and devotion to the loved ones and roots which the modern youth hardly believes in. His poetic mind penetrates through the social evils of our society. It does not ignore the underdeveloped areas in an affluent society with significant problems of ignorance and poverty. To comprehend the feeling of a new immigrant and to study the change over years of stay, reflecting his philosophical attitude in his writings.

Mitter Rasha is currently living in Ottawa. His work is translated to English by Surjeet Virdy and ready for publication by Vesta Publications Limited.

APPOINTMENT

C. Thomas, placement officer with the Alberta Solicitor Gen- eral's Department has been app- ointed to the management posi- tion of Assistant Deputy Direc- tor. Mr. Thomas is a naturalised Canadian citizen hailing from Cheruvannur, Kerala State, India.

When you buy Canadian-made products, you create jobs in Canada.

That's why Ontario urges you to Shop Canadian.

Every time you buy something, look for 'Made in Canada' identification because when you buy products made in Canada, you create work for Canadians. For example...

- if you spend $500 on a Canadian-made sofa, you create about 3 days work for Canadians.
- if Canadians increase their purchases of Canadian-made clothes by only 5%, it would create more than 4,000 new jobs.

The more Canadian products we buy, the more jobs we create.

Your Ontario Ministry of Industry and Tourism wants you to know that buying Canadian products benefits all of us in Ontario; it boosts our economy and maintains our standard of living.

So when you shop Canadian, you'll be giving Ontario a more prosperous New Year.

Larry Grossman,
Minister of Industry and Tourism
William Davis, Premier

Province of Ontario

Angry Sikhs demonstrate

...w Delhi (Reuter) - Police ...ed fire twice yesterday to ...k up a crowd of rioting Sikhs ... turned out for the funeral of ... of their leaders killed in ...rian clashes Sunday in cen... New Delhi.

...andishing traditional swords, ...thousands of Sikh demonstrators ...rned three buses and damaged ... others during a three-mile ...neral procession across west Delhi, police said.

A girl was hit in the knee by a ricocheting bullet when police fired to stop the mob from setting fire to a bus near the city bus station.

The Akali Dal, the Sikh political party, decided last night to ask A... Culture Minister Sutjit Singh ...ala and Minister of State for ...tion Dhanna Singh Gulsh... who are both party mem... to resign their posts as a ...st against police action.

...State Chief Minister Prakash ... Badal said the move would ... no bearing on the Govern... which is a coalition between ...nata Party and Akali Dal.

...he death toll from Sunday's ...r fighting rose to four when a Sikh died in hospital from a bullet wound yesterday.

Trouble spread yesterday to the western and southern suburbs of Delhi where police fired about 20 rounds of tear gas at angry demonstrators protesting against a three-day convention here of Nirankari Sikhs, whom orthodox Akali Sikhs regard as religious outcasts. One policeman was injured in the stoning by the demonstrators.

More than 400 Akali Sikhs have been arrested during the two days of agitation.

Yesterday's crowd was much bigger than Sunday's but police, backed by para-military units, were better equipped to handle the situation.

The Nirankari convention, which ended yesterday, condemned the six-month ban on the entry into Punjab of the Nirankari chief, Baba Gurbachan Singh, whom orthodox Sikhs accuse of having proclaimed himself a prophet.

Akali Sikhs regard the Sikh holy book, the Guru Granth Sahib, as the final word on their religion and are commanded not to recognize any more human prophets.

Racism growing

By Joanne Munro

Prejudice, discrimination and racism are worldwide.

But in Canada, a country known for its diversity of culture and tolerance of other nations and people, the problem is increasing.

Academics, businessmen and interested citizens grappled with the problem for three days during a weekend conference at the University of Alberta.

Some social scientists refer to racism as xenophobia, or the fear and loathing of strangers.

But Gurbachan Paul of the U of A's sociology department says racial discrimination goes much further than xenophobia.

"Even when you get to know people of different ethnic backgrounds and different colors, prejudism doesn't automatically disappear. Immigrants are spreading out into communities more so than before, so people are getting to know them. But racism hasn't stopped."

It can arise from ignorance or fear about another person's beliefs, religion, values, culture or color. It can arise because persons want to protect their own economic interests, or because people are insecure in their own beliefs and values, said Dr. Paul.

Manoly Lupal, director of the Canadian Institute of Ukrainian Studies at the U of A, said racial tension exists in Canada because "Anglo-celts" lack a liberal education.

"The essential characteristic of this white man is that he lacks a liberal education and is therefore uneducated.... He is incapable of coping with the barrage of conflicting values, the diverse methods of reasoning and such subjects as varied approaches to child-rearing, the arts, death, evil, the heavens and man's eternal struggle for economic survival, including revolution."

"We have economic fears," said Dr. Paul. "We are afraid of losing our jobs to foreigners."

"Sometimes we are jealous of those who come to Canada and are successful."

Dr. Paul said parental values are passed on to children. "The family does not have a broad exposure to the world. We look at other countries from a missionary point of view, for example feeding starving people in Africa."

While individual attitudes need to be changed to eliminate racial discrimination, the root of the problem lies in political, economical, educational and family institutions, Dr. Paul said.

[The Edmonton Journal]

Indian nurses learn French

Montreal: Approximately 85 nurses working in Montreal hospitals are expected to learn French in Quebec. They are from different parts of India.

Some are provided in service training while the rest are learning French in other institutions.

Most Indian nurses have many years of experience, some in specialized areas of patient care.

However nurses who have come to Quebec before 1972 were not required to take the language tests. The number of Indian nurses entering Quebec has declined considerably due to the new language regulations. It is known that recently none have come to work in Quebec hospitals.

Meanwhile, foreign-trained nurses who lose their jobs because they cannot pass French tests have called on the Office de la Language Francaise (OLF) to be more sympathetic in dealing with their cases.

In accordance with Bill 101, nurses and other professionals are granted a temporary permit for one year. During this time they are expected to pass French tests in order to earn permanent permits.

If they fail the examination they will find themselves without jobs.

Some Indian nurses, like others, find the test difficult to pass. K.S. Susheel said: "I have to work really hard even to get a pass grade." She started working in Quebec in 1973 after many years of experience in India. Another nurse, Mary Jacob remarked: "I don't find the tests particularly hard... I have had some knowledge of French while working in Pondicherry."

Indian nurses also work in other parts of Canada.

Thomas Panakal

Ontario discrimination charged

After obtaining clearance from FIRA, Brihan Bottlers and Distillers (Nova Scotia) Canada was incorporated as a Canadian Corporation on March 10, 1976 in Kentville, N.S. Being located in an underdeveloped area of Canada, Brihan was given a grant of $118,000 by DREE.

In 1975 there was a feeling of insecurity for many local people who felt qualified people from India, who had immigrated to India, were being more favourable considered for employment. In an attempt to improve this disturbance and the relationship between Canada and India, Brihan decided to locate in Canada, and employ local, Canadian services.

On June 17, 1978 Brihan Bottlers & Distillers went into commercial production. A building designed by Canadian architects and contractors costing $225,000 was erected. At its peak the plant is capable of producing 500,000 cases of alcohol beverages a year and employing at least 75 people. Presently the company has nine employees on its payroll.

As on date the Principals from India have invested close to a million dollars on this plant which blends Indian spirit with Canadian spirit to produce quality Rum, Gin, and Vodka.

From the date Brihan went into production the company has been unsuccessfully applying for a listing to the L.C.B.O. in order to make its products available to the people of Ontario. On all occasions the L.C.B.O. has turned down their applications on the grounds that L.C.B.O. stores do not have shelf space to accommodate another Rum, Gin, or Vodka.

Brihan feels that there is more in it than what meets the eye. During personal interviews granted to officers of Brihan, numerous other reasons were put forward by officers of the L.C.B.O. They are listed and discussed below:

1. The label of Taj Rum was found not suitable by the L.C.B.O. This surprised the company immensely as the label won the award presented by the Printing Industries of America Inc. and also an award for its packaging. Irrespective of these honours, Brihan designed a new label for the L.C.B.O. which was found suitable by the authorities concerned.

2. The L.C.B.O. forecasted no demand for Brihan products in Ontario. This forecast is obviously the views of some unrealistic individuals because no blends of Indian and Canadian spirits have ever been marketed in Ontario. Hence, no statistical data can be available to forecast consumer demand. Further, 90,000 people of India origin presently live in Ontario and many have written to Brihan inquiring about the availability of the product. The voice of the people of Ontario has also began to speak directly to the L.C.B.O.

3. Even the above demand for the product did not satisfy authorities at the L.C.B.O. In their replies to consumers requesting Taj Rum (Brihan's First product), the L.C.B.O. suggested consumers mail to the L.C.B.O. full payment in advance for a minimum of one case.

In this present era where time and money are worth their weight in gold, why would any individual block his money for over a month until the L.C.B.O. placed a special order and then drive a long distance from his residence or place of work to purchase a brand of his choice when other liquor requirements can be met at the liquor store? Brihan considers this to be a discriminating action against the distillery and their products.

4. Seeing the demand for Taj Rum, Brihan's local agent in Toronto, placed a special order with the L.C.B.O. for 40 cases of Taj Rum. Many individuals purchased these cases. One of the larger hotels in Toronto also took in approximately 10 cases and have placed a further order for another 20 cases. This is considered a respectable order by all standards.

At the time of the hotel placing its repeat order, the L.C.B.O. verbally informed Brihan of future demands for the company's products listed in other provinces could be met through their agent but instead, the product would be purchased by the L.C.B.O. from the Nova Scotia Liquor Commission (N.S.L.C.). This would have subjected the product to mark-ups at the hands of two liquor boards and thereby made the product's price prohibitive and unrealistic.

The above position was subsequently reversed to the L.C.B.O. making special order purchase directly from the distillery in Nova Scotia. However, the requirement for the consumer to pay at least six weeks in advance continues.

5. Brihan understands that some L.C.B.O officers attributed the availability of their product at the Toronto hotel was due to patronage instead of applauding the quality of Taj Rum. Brihan feel this to be an unfair remark without indept enquiry.

6. During the last interview with the L.C.B.O. Brihan was informed that it would be required to capture between 10 per cent to 40 per cent of the Rum sales in N.S. before even making any future applications.

To any logical and discerning eye the above suggestions would be preposterous. Bulk of the Rum market is controlled by brands like Bacardi, Governor General and Captain Morgan. They have been in Canada for decades. It is impossible for a new distillery to take away from them 10 per cent to 40 per cent of the Rum market in any one province. Brihan has to set their eyes at more realistic figures of obtaining 2 per cent to 3 per cent of the Rum market in every province in Canada and slowly growing to 10 per cent.

It is imperative for any Canadian distillery to enjoy a listing for at least one of its products in densely populated Ontario to sustain itself. Reasons for the same are discussed below:

(i) In 1977 Ontario's total consumption of liquor was 8,621,777 cases or 39 per cent of the national total i.e., the remaining provinces averaged less than 6.75 per cent each of the national total). Although the per capita consumption of Rum is greater in the Maritime provinces, Ontario consumed the most cases of Rum, by percentage. Ontario's market share by category, with the national figures in brackets was: Rum 13.0 (15.8), Gin 8.7 (12.0), Vodka 10.3 (11.0).

(ii) Most National Magazines have their central office in Ontario and the L.C.B.O. has to approve all advertisements prior to insertion in these magazines.

The present L.C.B.O. policy prevents distillers advertising products not listed in Ontario in National Magazines printed in Ontario.

(iii) To Brihan it is of tremendous importance to have products listed by Ontario as there is a large ethnic population of Indians and people of Indian origin in Ontario.

The 1978 L.C.B.O. Price list shows a listing for 116 domestic rums, 77 vodkas, and 67 domestic gins. The total of 260 listings for Rum, Gin and Vodka is dominated by products from a handful of companies - Seagrams, Hiram Walker, Schenley, McGuinness and National Distillers. Each of these companies or their subsidiaries enjoy 30 or more listings. Further the 116 domestic rums listed by the L.C.B.O. are marketed under 27 trade names, thus giving each brand an average of over four listings.

Brihan's officers appreciate the fact, like other business organizations, that the prime objective of the L.C.B.O. is to make profits for the province of Ontario. However, it is also the Ontario Liquor Board's responsibility to ensure that the monopoly enjoyed by larger distilleries does not force smaller distillers located in less fortunate provinces like Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Saskatchewan to close down their operations.

Any industrial plant by its very existence helps to build the economy of the province and Canada.

Surely, it is not the policy of the Ontario government, the "Have Province" to restrict the growth of the "Have Not Provinces" of Canada.

Nova Scotia has only two distilleries and none of these ship products to the L.C.B.O. from the province. Certain products of Acadian Distillers (a division of the Standard Brands Inc. of New York) bottled in Ontario are listed by the L.C.B.O.

It is surprising, of the five companies dominating the distilled liquor market in Ontario and in Canada, four are U.S. based companies, and a Canadian company like Brihan, does not have a single listing in the Province of Ontario.

The L.C.B.O. should be sincere to Canada as a whole and consider listing products produced by small Canadian units instead of making it appear that size of a company is a prerequisite to survival and prosperity in a regulated environment such as the distilling industry.

ILA h

The India League of Ame... held its honor banquet Satur... October 21, 1978 at the Pick-C... gress Hotel in Chicago to ... homage to those Americans ... persons of Indian origin w... work in various fields has resu... in increased Indo-Americ... understanding and friendsh... Many prominent political, ... iness, and public figures gr... the occasion by their presen... Michael J. Bakalis, Illinois ... Controller and gubernatorial ... didate for Illinois was the key ... speaker. Nearly two hundred ... fifty guests and members a... ded the function.

Dr. Fazlur Khan, the int... tionally renowned structu... engineer and designer of ... Sears Tower, the World's t... building was the Master ... Ceremony. The banquet ... organized by a committee u... the chairmanship of Profe... Sudhir Kumar of the Il... Institute of Technology.

Honor Awards were present... Dr. Ralph W. Cummings fo... contributions in the fiel... agricultural development ... India, to Dr. John P. Lewis f... contributions to the econ... development in India, an... Professor Rustum Roy fo... technical achievements in ... new branch applied science ... "Materials Science and ... neering". All recipients w... led to Chicago to perso... receive the awards as the ... League awards are not pres... in absentia.

Dr. Cummings is pres... chairman of the Technical A... ory Committee of the Con... tive Group for International ... cultural Research for the ... and Agricultural Organizati... the United Nations and a me... of the Indian Agricultural ... search Project Appraisal Gro... the World Bank. His ... association with India start... 1957 as Field Director ... Principal Representative in ... for the Rockefeller Found... which position he held thr... 1966.

Dr. Roy is Professor of ... State and Chairman of ... Science, Technology, and S... Program at the Pennsyl... State University. Born in R... India, Dr. Roy came to the U... States in 1945. Except for a ... period with the Central Gla... Ceramic Research Laborat... India, Dr. Roy has been as... ted with the Pennsylvania ... University, where he has pi... ed many new programs.

Dr. Lewis is Profes... Economics and Internation... airs at Princeton Universit... has been a Senior Fellow ... Brookings Institution; a M... of the President's Coun... Economic Advisers, and th... of Princeton's Woodrow ... School of Public and Intern... Affairs. His association ... India began with a year's ... ence and research in 1959-... led to his QUIET CRI... INDIA: ECONOMIC DEV... MENT and AMERICAN P... published in 1962.

In his opening ... preceding the award cere... Dr. Manoj Sanghvi, Presi... India League briefly de... the history and purpose ... organization and explain... dynamic manner in whic... League has continued to ... focus in response to the c... complexion and needs ... Indian community in Nort... ica. Among the new di... emphasized by India Lea... year, he said, are a comm... to work cooperatively ... linguistic and religious ... ations of Indians in Am...

ILA holds honour banquet

The India League of America held its honor banquet Saturday, October 23, 1976 at the Pick-Congress Hotel in Chicago to pay homage to those Americans and persons of Indian origin whose work in various fields has resulted in increased Indo-American understanding and friendship. Many prominent political, business, and public figures graced the occasion by their presence. Michael J. Bakalis, Illinois State Controller and gubernatorial candidate for Illinois was the keynote speaker. Nearly two hundred and fifty guests and members attended the function.

Dr. Fazlur Khan, the internationally renowned structural engineer and designer of the Sears Tower, the World's tallest building was the Master of Ceremony. The banquet was organized by a committee under the chairmanship of Professor Sudhir Kumar of the Illinois Institute of Technology.

Honor Awards were presented to Dr. Ralph W. Cummings for his contributions in the field of agricultural development in India, to Dr. John P. Lewis for his contributions to the economic development in India, and to Professor Rustum Roy for his technical achievements in the new branch applied science called "Materials Science and Engineering". All recipients travelled to Chicago to personally receive the awards as the India League awards are not presented in absentia.

Dr. Cummings is presently chairman of the Technical Advisory Committee of the Consultative Group for International Agricultural Research for the Food and Agricultural Organization of the United Nations and a member of the Indian Agricultural Research Project Appraisal Group of the World Bank. His active association with India started in 1957 as Field Director and Principal Representative in India for the Rockefeller Foundation which position he held through 1966.

Dr. Roy is Professor of Solid State and Chairman of the Science, Technology, and Society Program at the Pennsylvania State University. Born in Ranchi, India, Dr. Roy came to the United States in 1945. Except for a brief period with the Central Glass and Ceramic Research Laboratory in India, Dr. Roy has been associated with the Pennsylvania State University, where he has pioneered many new programs.

Dr. Lewis is Professor of Economics and International Affairs at Princeton University. He has been a Senior Fellow of the Brookings Institution, a Member of the President's Council of Economic Advisers, and the Dean of Princeton's Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs. His association with India began with a year's residence and research in 1959-60 that led to his QUIET CRISIS IN INDIA: ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT and AMERICAN POLICY published in 1962.

In his opening remarks preceding the award ceremonies, Dr. Manoj Sanghvi, President of India League briefly described the history and purpose of the organization and explained the dynamic manner in which India League has continued to shift its focus in response to the changing complexion and needs of the Indian community in North America. Among the new directions emphasized by India League this year, he said, are a commitment to work cooperatively with all linguistic and religious organizations of Indians in America in recognition of their mature and dedicated leadership and their broad based community support. He also described the comprehensive human services program which has been in planning and development for the past several months. The program is designed to provide low cost or free assistance to needy individuals in medical, legal, immigration, employment, and mental health areas.

Dancers at the cultural program organized by the India League of America.

At the same time, Dr. Sanghvi said, India League will continue towards building a more realistic image of Indians in America who constitute a singularly educated and professional group among all the immigrants in the history of this nation. This enhanced appreciation of the contributions of Indians in America should result in a greater understanding and respect between the Indian and American communities. He added that India League will also continue its charitable activities in India on behalf of the Indic community here and pointed out that during this year India League has sent significant donations to the Christian Educational Charities in Guntur (South India), the Amiya Debi Charitable Hospital in Calcutta, the Rural India Health Project, the India Development Service, and the OXFAM organization.

The evening program concluded with a cultural program which included a glittering costume drama titled "Bridal Costumes and Wedding in Queen Gulnar's Durbar", the folk dancers of Bengal and the U.P., and program of light classical music.

India League is a non-profit tax exempt organization of people from India and their friends headquartered in Chicago. Among its many activities this year cooperatively with other organizations, India League has honored Satyajit Ray, India's foremost movie director, and Miss Lillian Carter, the President's mother. India League has also sponsored a Sitar concert by virtuoso Nikhil Banerjee.

Desai warns detractors

Ujjain, Nov. 26 (UNI) : Prime Minister Morarji Desai warned his detractors against demolishing the Janata party in trying to demolish him.

In a strong rebuttal of the Government's criticism by prominent leaders at the Janata national camp here in the past two days, Mr. Desai declared, "if demolishing me helps the party please do it, I shall consider it a service."

Mr. Desai, who arrived here on the third day of the four-day national camp, decried the tendency among partymen to run down one another in public. Negative criticism from outside was bad enough but if partymen themselves indulged in it "god help the party", he said. Defending his government's record he said it done well. One could understandably say that it could have done better. But it would be unrealistic to expect it to do wonders.

It was announced that the party's membership in 13 states and the Union Territories of Delhi and Chandigarh stood at 5.18 million.

Former Home Minister Charan Singh and his chief lieutenant Raj Narain, former health minister, did not attend the camp. Also conspicuous by his absence was Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram.

A report on the political situation, covering events between September 1 and November 7 was presented to the national camp.

The report speaks of "continued sniping at the party leadership by Raj Narain" and general-Secretary Madhu Limaye's criticism of the Government's policies. It narrates the sequence of the exit of Mr. Charan Singh and his followers from the government.

RSS link review

New Delhi, Nov. 27 (UNI) : The Janata party President, Mr. Chandra Shekhar, has urged Prime Minister Morarji Desai to have an informal meeting with senior party leaders to decide the party's attitude towards the Rashtriya Swayam Sewak Sangh (RSS).

He made this plea at the party's National Executive meeting at Ujjain yesterday which discussed the political situation in the country with particular reference to recent cases of communal tension. A. Sridharan from Kerala raised the issue saying that association with the RSS had tarnished the secular image of the party, especially in his home state.

Meanwhile, according to Mr Justice M.R.A. Ansari, chairman of the Minorities Commission, emotions among members of the two communities still run high in Aligarh which has witnessed a persistent communal tension following a wrestling bout early last month.

POLICE OFFICER REINSTATED

New Delhi (IBS) - Former Inspector General of Punjab Police J.R. Chhabra, who was prematurely retired during the Emergency has been reinstated by the Indian Home Ministry.

U.S. firm takes Indians

New Delhi (IBS) - A leading United States construction and landscaping company is recruiting 4,000 Indians for a variety of projects in Saudi Arabia.

David F. Wolf executive director of the US firm, told newsmen here that his company had entered into joint venture agreements with Arab companies for multi-billion dollar programmes.

For example, he said, the city of Jubail, in the Arabian Gulf, which was until recently a fishing village, will be transformed into a modern metropolis rivalling Amsterdam, at a cost of about 110,000 million.

Wolf said that the remuneration of Indian employees would be on par with those of other countries - between $300 and $1,500 per month plus perks.

BOMBAY SCIENTIST DEAD

Bombay (IBS) - Professor Vasant Ramji Khanolkar, a well-known scientist and former Vice-chancellor of the Bombay University, died here Sunday, October 29, after a long illness. He was 84.

Khanolkar made a great contribution to medical research, specially in the field of cancer and leprosy.

Thulasi

INTRODUCTORY OFFER - 50 to 60 PER CENT OFF

THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA, Nehru.
426pp. Pb. $2.95, $1.50

the u.s., INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH, Norma

THE DISCOVERY OF INDIA, Nehru.
426pp. Pb. $2.95, $1.50

THE U.S., INDIA, PAKISTAN AND BANGLADESH, Norman Brown.
462pp. Pb. $4.50, $2.25

TWO VIRGINS, Kamala Markandaya.
250pp. Hb. $7.95, $3.00

A HANDFUL OF RICE, K. Markandaya.
297pp. Hb. $7.95, $3.00

BEST OF BOOKS

FOR CHILDREN:

Indian Masks, an activity book featuring colorful Indian masks to cut out and wear at parties, festivals, or for sheer fun. A nice gift. $1.00

Krishna coloring books, set of two coloring books designed to engage the growing child into an awareness of the beautiful in Indian art through Krishna themes. $1.50/set.

Panchatantra, a three volume hardbound set of stories from a great Indian classic. $4.00/set.

Jataka tales, a collection of stories that is worthwhile as a source for teaching moral values and for storytelling. $0.95.

Indian Fairy Tales, A collection of 29 fairy tales. Very popular. $3.00

The Prince of Ayodhya, (Ramayana): D.S. Sarma. $3.50

Cradle Tales of Hinduism, by Nivedita. $3.00

The Story of Vivekananda, by Ray & Gupta $1.50

Canadian customers, please add 15 per cent to cover exchange to U.S. dollar. Postage is 50 cents per order.

FOR GROWNUPS:

A Practical Hindi-English Dictionary, by Chaturvedi & Bhola $11.00 Hb.

Holy Geeta (Commentary by Swami Chinmayananda) $12.00 Hb.

Sanskrit-Bengali-English Dictionary (A Trilingual Dictionary). Mukhopadhyaya $11.00 Hb.

Message of the Geeta, by Sri Aurobindo $4.50 Pb.

Inside India Today, Dilip Hiro $15.00 Hb.

The New India, by Ved Mehta $2.95 Pb.

India, a wounded civilization, by V.S. Naipaul $2.95. Pb.

Father Panchali (English Trans.) Bibhutibushan Banerji $3.95 Pb.

Godaan, by Premchand (English Trans.) $3.95 Pb.

Eastern Religions & Western Thought, by S. Radhakrishnan $4.95 Pb.

An Autobiography, by M.K. Gandhi $5.95 Pb.

Rajput Painting 2 Vols. by Ananda Coomaraswamy $75.00 Hb.

A new History of India, by Stanley Wolpert $15.95 Hb.

Canadian Customers, Please add 15 per cent to cover Exchange to U.S. DOLLAR.

THULASI, Box 7850, Stanford, Ca. 94305.

KITCHEN KORNER By Mrs. Pranati SenGupta

WINE - AND -CHEESE PARTY

It is always nice to have company over the holidays, the biggest reason being simply to get together with friends to share some enjoyable moments. But if you owe a lot of invitations to a lot of people and never have the time to cook dinner for them, maybe a wine and cheese party is just the right thing for you. Many people comment that wine and cheese parties are dull and boring. That's because the party-givers think all it takes is wine, a tray of different cheeses with a few boxes of crackers. But even the most casual party involves some planning, or at least some forethought, regardless of the number of people you invite or the type of food you serve.

First you should think about the size of your home and then decide just how many people you can entertain comfortably. Keeping in mind a wine and cheese party is not the same as a Cocktail party. The wine and cheese party should have a more hospitable touch than a large cocktail party (which is more appropriate during the Christmas season).

Now, for the heart of the matter. Your menu. Food is the most important factor to the success of any party. If you are going to offer anything more elaborate than cheese and crackers, fondue should complement the menu. Serve some hot or cold hors d'oevres to stimulate your guests' appetite so that they will enjoy the foundues. With a little bit of imagination you can make your party a success. Don't buy a large amount of any cheese; instead, buy different varieties and label each. Make some dips with cottage cheese and prepare some cold appetizers with cream cheese and some hot ones with Cheddar or Mozzarella. Most guests will appreciate a little bit of pampering. A fresh fruit platter is always nice and attractive for a wine and cheese party. Follow up with hot coffee and dessert.

There is only one rule to remember when planning a fondue in the menu: Unless there's room for everyone to sit, make sure that there is enough space to manoeuvre near the table. Give each person a plate and a long wooden-handled fondue fork. If there are more than a dozen people, set up three separate tables, each with different fondues: a) Cheese fondue with bread basket and vegetables; b) Oil fondue with beef cubes and seafood platter; c) The third one is Chocolate fondue with fruits, marshmallows and cake pieces for dessert. Don't forget to include at least four and preferably six sauces. Among the best ones for meat fondues are Bearnaise, Horseradish, Chili, Steak and Barbecue sauce.

The basic cheese fondue is made with two types of Swiss cheese: Emmentaler, a mild cheese, and the stronger Gruyere. The very mildest fondue is made wholly of Emmentaler while the strongest is made entirely of Gruyere. Remember cheese for fondue should be diced or shredded but never grated as grating will make the cheese lumpy. Always dust the cheese with some flour before adding to the sauce. Add the cheese, a handful at a time, stirring the entire cheese mixture constantly with a wooden spoon.

There should be at least six wines to choose from: Three dry and medium dry white wines and three similar red wines. Recently white wine has become very popular with North Americans. "White wine has replaced hard liquor as the primary pre-dinner drink", says Sheldon Tannen, a posh club co-owner. So if you want more than six varieties pick some extra bottles of white wine. Plan ahead and have a happy holiday.

NOW FOR SOME RECIPES

Chicken-Chive Dip

1 cup (8 oz.) cream-style cottage cheese
1 can (5 oz.) chicken spread
2 tbsp. light cream or evaporated milk
1 tsp. cider vinegar
2 tsp. finely cut chives

Combine cottage cheese, chicken spread, cream and vinegar in a medium-size bowl; beat until smooth. Stir in chives; chill. Spoon into a small bowl; garnish with more cut chives, if you wish, and serve with thin cucumber and carrot "dippers". Makes 1 and 1/3 cups.

CREAMY BLUE CHEESE DIP

8 oz. cream cheese, softened
1 cup (8 oz.) dairy sour cream
1 envelope blue-cheese salad-dressing mix
Crackers, potato chips
Carrot or celery sticks, green-pepper slices, baby radishes, green onions or cucumber slices

Blend cream cheese with sour cream and salad-dressing mix in a small bowl. Chill to blend flavors. Before serving, let dip stand at room temperature about 15 minutes. Serve with crackers, potato chips or raw vegetable sticks and slices. Makes 2 cups.

PECAN CHEESE BALL

4 oz. Blue Cheese softened
1 lb. (16 oz.) cream cheese, softened
2 cups grated sharp cheddar cheese (8 oz.)
1 tbsp. grated onion
½ cup chopped pecans
parsley

Soften cheeses at room temperature. Combine the cheeses with onion until well blended. Line a 1½ pint mixing bowl with plastic wrap. Turn cheese mixture into bowl, packing it down firmly. Refrigerate 1 hour. Turn cheese ball out onto serving platter. Remove plastic wrap. Sprinkle with pecans; decorate with parsley. Makes 1 cheese ball, about 5½ inches in diameter.

CHEDDAR BALLS

½ cup (4 oz.) butter
1 cup grated sharp Cheddar cheese (4 oz.)
¾ cups sifted all-purpose flour
½ tsp. salt.
½ tsp. paprika

Cream butter with cheese until smooth in a medium-size bowl. Blend in flour, salt and paprika, then knead lightly with hands to form a soft dough. Roll, about a teaspoonful at a time, into marble-size balls between palms of hands; place on greased cookie sheets. Bake in hot over (400F) 12 minutes, or until firm and golden. Serve warm. Makes 4 dozen.

STUFFED CELERY

4 oz. cream cheese, softened
½ tsp. Worcestershire sauce
¼ tsp. lemon juice
1 tbsp. finely chopped pistachio nuts
8 three-inch long pieces of celery

Blend cream cheese, Worcestershire sauce and lemon juice until smooth in a small bowl; stir in pistachio nuts. Spread about 1 tbsp. cheese mixture into hollow in each piece of celery. Makes 8 servings.

HAM-STUFFED CHERRY TOMATOES

½ cup very finely chopped cooked ham
½ cup crumbled blue cheese (1 oz.)
¼ cup dairy sour cream
½ tsp. lemon juice
Dash of pepper

36 cherry tomatoes
Sprigs of parsley

Combine ham, cheese, sour cream, lemon juice and pepper in a small bowl; blend well. Refrigerate until ready to use. With a sharp small knife, cut the tops off the tomatoes and scoop out the insides. Spoon about ½ tsp. of ham-and-cheese mixture into each tomato, mounding slightly. Garnish each tomato with a small sprig of parsley. Party day: Prepare in morning. Refrigerate until ready to use. Makes 36 stuffed tomatoes.

CRAB CROUSTADES

1 loaf unsliced white bread
½ cup (4 oz.) butter, melted
1¼ cups shredded Cheddar Cheese (5 oz.)
1 egg yolk
1 can (7½ oz.) crab meat, drained and flaked
1 tsp. Worcestershire sauce
¼ tsp. onion powder
1/8 tsp. pepper

Cut bread into 1 inch slices; remove crusts. Cut trimmed slices into 1 inch cubes. Hollow out each cube with a small sharp knife, leaving a shell about 1/8 inch thick; brush sides and tops with melted butter. Place on cookie sheets. Bake in hot oven 400F. for 10 minutes, or until crisp and brown. Remove to wire racks; cool.

Blend cheese with egg yolk. Add crab meat, worcestershire, onion powder and pepper; mix. Fill croustades with crab meat mixture.

Do-ahead note: Place filled croustades in foil or plastic boxes; cover firmly; label and freeze. Party day: Remove croustades from freezer; place on cookie sheet. Heat in hot oven (400F) 10 minutes, or until filling just starts to brown. Garnish with paprika and parsley. Keep hot on hot tray. Makes 4 dozen.

STUFFED MUSHROOMS

16 small mushrooms (about ¼ pound)
1 tbsp. butter or margarine
3 tbsp. finely chopped green pepper
3 tbsp. finely chopped onion
1 tsp. salt
1/8 tsp. pepper

Preheat oven to 350F. Wipe mushrooms with damp cloth. Remove stems, and chop stems finely; set aside. Heat butter in large skillet. Saute mushroom caps on bottom side, 2 to 3 minutes; remove. Arrange, rounded side down, in shallow baking pan. In same skillet, saute chopped stems, green pepper and onion until tender - about 5 minutes. Remove from heat. Stir in seasonings. Use to fill mushroom caps, mounding mixture high in center. Bake 15 minutes. Serve warm from tray or chafing dish. Makes 16 servings; about 2 calories each.

Sangha in Canada

The Bharat Sevashram Sangha is India's leading monastic mission established since 1917 and has grown into an international organization with its headquarters in Calcutta, India. This organization has several branches in all parts of India; London, England; Trinidad (West Indies); Guyana (Latin America); and now in Toronto, Canada. The branch in Canada is known as the Sat-Sang Society of Canada, functioning under the noble guidance of His Holiness Sri Guruji Swami Brahmananda Ji Maharaj of India.

Efforts are on the way to establish another branch in the United States, and with the blessings of Guru Maharaj along with Swamiji's guidance, this should materialize soon. Swamiji wishes to invite the general public to join in the religious service which is held every Sunday and special religious holidays. Services are held in perfect devotional atmosphere and comprise of Bhajan, Kirtans, Dhoons, Havan, puja, aarati, prayer, arghya-daan, and pravachana, and conclude with sharing of prashadam and exchange of brotherly and sisterly goodwill. For further information, contact Guruji at 416-465-9413 or 519-941-8798.

Golden retreat

New Delhi - The Government of India has directed the Reserve Bank of India to "suspend" gold auctions which started a few months ago. The orders conceal a defeat of Government's policy on gold.

Neither the logic of the gold operation nor the implications of the hastily introduced auction strategy had been evaluated depth by New Delhi. Experts had all along pleaded that the entire exercise was ill-advised and would prove counter-productive.

This is now virtually admitted in the decision "to suspend further auction" pending a "review of the gold sales policy". According to the statement, the government feels that "such a review has become necessary in view of the bullish trend in the international gold market in the recent past, the erratic behaviour in gold prices in the domestic market in the past few weeks and the consequent increase in speculative and other undesirable activities".

The purported objective of gold auctions was to narrow the differential between the international price of gold and its higher domestic price in order to make gold smuggling uneconomic.

The differential remained far from unattractive

While the international price during the period October 1, 1977 to October 21, 1978, increased by Rs. 150 to Rs. 170 per ten grammes, the domestic price increased from Rs. 632 per ten grammes to Rs. 825 per ten grammes after touching a high of Rs. 960 towards the middle of October 1978.

It is not exactly a secret that auctioned gold commanded a premium in "on" money which rose sharply from an initial Rs. 100 or so per ten grammes to five or seven times that figure.

BLACK INTO WHITE

There is little evidence of auctioned gold having gone either to the rural rich or to the affluent middle classes. There is good reason to believe that auctioned gold has been used elsewhere in the economy to launder black money into white. For the trade which successfully lobbied for the release of official gold the auctions have been a bonanza.

The auctions were a managed affair. The secrecy of the reserve policy was flimsy.

India has frittered away one-sixth of its gold resources (totalling 80 tonnes). These were precious resources which we could have been used to dampen speculative demand for gold through surprise release.

There is now no alternative to enforcement of strict measures to dampen the demand for gold and unearth money through review of loopholes in policy that support speculation and impart an active role to black money is urgently called for.

The gold operation has whetted the appetite of the speculators and the black money operators.

Its abandonment would not prove sufficient in itself. Preemptive steps are required to prevent speculative and black money forys in other directions of the national economy. What is wanted is a bold initiative supported by imaginative steps to restore the Government's image which has been tarnished by the thoughtless and amateurish g... policy.

Portrait

What is the typical Indian bu... essman like? Here is the ans... in the words of the T... Development Authority (TDA... India, which set up a two-men... study team. Here are some of... team's findings.

According to the study t... there is a general impres... among American importers ... Indian businessmen are not ... ity-conscious. They bitterly ... that Indian exporters are the ... disappointing, compared to ... Japanese.

The Indian exporters have ... been found to be defaultin... delivery schedules agreed ... the time of entering into ... tracts. In many cases, they ... requested for extension of le... of credit, delivery schedules, ... disturbing the buying a... gements and planning of ... importers. American busin... men feel that if Indian expo...

The ... FL...

CAN...

TO ENJOY ...

$49 ...

USHA CHOPRA

Can-Am ...

Real Estate Broker
SUITE 700, 1000 FINC...
DOWNSVIEW, ONT. M...

601-1625 (call collect)

Please rush me further... Development. I am in...

☐ Homesites ☐ Atlantic...
☐ Single-family Homes ☐...
☐ Mobile Homes

Name.....
Address.....
City.....
Telephone.....

Portrait of Indian businessman

What is the typical Indian businessman like? Here is the answer in the words of the Trade Development Authority (TDA) of India, which set up a two-member study team. Here are some of the team's findings.

According to the study team, there is a general impression among American importers that Indian businessmen are not quality-conscious. They bitterly feel that Indian exporters are the most disappointing, compared to the Japanese.

The Indian exporters have also been found to be defaulting in delivery schedules agreed to at the time of entering into contracts. In many cases, they have requested for extension of letters of credit, delivery schedules, etc. disturbing the buying arrangements and planning of the importers. American businessmen feel that if Indian exporters are not in a position to deliver the goods according to the buyers' schedule, they should not accept the orders.

Another complaint, grave in nature, is that the merchandise supplied by the Indian exporter does not always conform to the samples shown by him. The team which has shown the goods supplied by the Indian exporters, found them really unworthy of exports.

Some exporters have not been responding to letters and telex messages on time. Even if the replies are sent, the team observes, they are ambiguous and do not answer all the queries. Some exporters display a lack of proficiency in writing business letters. Their letters are generally vague and evasive on certain important issues.

A section of the Indian exporters has been found to be violating Agreements reached with the buyers that they would not supply the same merchandise to any other importer. According to some of the importers whom the team members met, Indian exporters were found to have sold similar goods to other buyers as well, spoiling the business have affected part shipments prospects of the former.

In some cases, the exporters have effected part shipments, which were not agreed to at the time of the contract. Part shipments cause inconvenience, besides resulting in extra expenditure for the buyers in terms of local transport, customs clearance etc. If the exporter is not able to effect deliveries in one shipment, he should make it clear right at the time of the contract itself, the team felt.

Indian exporters generally ask for extension in the letters of credit without realising that it not only increases the cost of imports but also leaves a bad impression on the buyer. The team was informed that extension of letters of credit in the case of other countries is sought under rare circumstances. It was also reported that whenever there is delay in shipments, Indian exporters do not inform the importers of the correct position.

The quality of catalogues brought out by Indian exporters and the letterheads used by them are not very impressive. As these printed materials give the first impression about an exporter's products, their importance in international trade cannot be over-emphasised.

The team has advised that for quick settlement of disputes, exporters should include an arbitration clause in their contracts with the importers and designate a local chambers of commerce in the buyer-country to act as impartial and independent arbitrators. The team has suggested that the Indo-American Chamber of Commerce, situated in Los Angeles be named arbitrators if both sides agree to it.

So far, Indian exporters have not attached any importance to good packaging. The team has felt that poor packaging does affect exports. Exporters should be asked to improve packaging. It should not only be aesthetic but should also be functional in nature, by conveying detailed specifications of products, ingredients used, hints and cautions for use, etc.

Exporters should also be advised to send their offers in dollars if they quote to American importers and not in Indian rupees as some of the exporters have done in the past.

Exporters should also indicate, without fail, the "country of origin" on their products before effecting shipments.

The Magic of FLORIDA

CAN BE YOURS

TO ENJOY FOR AS LITTLE AS

$49 PER MONTH

USHA CHOPRA

General Development is now offering 80' x 125' homesites at prices from $4,695. Down payments can be as low as 5% and interest rates as low as 6½%. Here's an example of how you might finance your future homesite.

Homesite cost $5,695.00
Down payment 15%
Interest rate 7% per annum
Finance charge $1,775.42
Monthly amount $49.00

General Development also offers a wide selection of single-family homes, villas and mobile homes available on very attractive terms.

These homes are, like our homesites, situated in year round communities on Florida's Atlantic Coast, Gulf Coast and south-central Florida.

OA-1-154-78

Can-Am Real Estate Ltd.

Real Estate Broker
SUITE 700, 1000 FINCH AVE. W.
DOWNSVIEW, ONT. M3J 2V5

661-1075 (call collect)

Please rush me further information about the Florida of General Development. I am most interested in:

☐ Homesites ☐ Atlantic Coast
☐ Single-family Homes ☐ South Central Florida
☐ Mobile Homes ☐ Gulf Coast

Name.....
Address.....
City..... Prov..... Code.....
Telephone.....

OA-1-154A-78

Indian doctor dies

Dr. K.C. Mathur

A prominent Indian doctor, Dr. Kailash Chander Mathur, 45, of New Glasgow, N.S. died suddenly of a heart attack on Wednesday, October 25. The town of New Glasgow, the entire Aberdeen Hospital staff and the Indian community of Nova Scotia paid their tributes by attending the community services at a Church Hall in New Glasgow. The services were conducted by the Hindu priest Pandit Ravi Dogra and the eulogy was read by Dr. John Hamm, president Medical Association of N.S. The cremation ceremony was held on October 29 at Dartmouth, N.S.

Dr. Mathur was born in Bareily, India. After getting his M.B.B.S from King George Medical College at Lucknow, he did internship at Irwin Hospital in Delhi. He received his diploma in anaesthesia in England and came to Canada in 1957 and earned F.R.C.P. (Canada) and Canadian specialization in anaesthesia. He joined Aberdeen Hospital of New Glasgow in 1965 and was the head of anaesthesia department.

He is survived by his wife Kamlesh, a son Raju and two daughters Mani and Maia, three sisters and a brother.

K.C., the name by which Dr. Mathur was known to his friends and colleagues, was a man of exceptional professional talents. He was the most qualified anaesthetic in Nova Scotia east of Halifax, a fact he seldom bragged about. He was known for his witty and jovial remarks in and around the operating rooms of the Aberdeen Hospital. He earned a great respect from his professional colleagues and from patients. Dr. Harquel mayor of the town of New Glasgow accompanied the family and friends to Dartmouth, 100 miles away, for cremation rituals.

K.C. always believed in simple living and high thinking. He was completely a devoted family man. He seldom did anything where his entire family did not participate, whether it meant a hurried trip to India, a social evening, attending Indian functions or spending a night at friends house. He was a man full of compassion and understanding. When it came to the task of community service or community needs he was second to none. He along with his family attended all the religious services at the Hindu Temple built in 1972. He was one of the generous contributors to the cause of the temple. Just three days before leaving this world, the entire family attended Diwali celebrations at the temple, 80 miles away from New Glasgow.

Six million secret

New Delhi (IBS) - The one-man Commission consisting of Justice Jagannmohan Reddy is reported to have found "it difficult to accept that the Nagarwala case was perpetrated by a single man with the sole aim of cheating the Bank of India of Rs. 6 million.

The 820-page report, submitted to Government has stressed the possibility that the money was "official and meant for a secret purpose."

Soon after assuming office, the Janata Government appointed the Commission to go into the circumstances under which Rustom Sohrab Nagarwala, a former captain in the Indian Army, allegdly mimicked the then Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's voice and was cooly given Rs. 6 million by the Bank's Chief Cashier V.F. Malhotra.

The Commission has repeatedly drawn attention to "contradictory evidence" by witnesses, some of whom were in power when the incident occurred. It has scratching remarks to make on the evidence tendered by some witnesses including Mrs. Gandhi and her personal staff.

It is reported to have stated that it was obvious that many of the witnesses were not stating the whole truth.

A special reference has been made to Prime Minister Morarji Desai's statement on oath he believed that the money belonged to Mrs. Gandhi. But because of lack of corroborative evidence, the Commission has not accepted this contention.

The Commission was not given access to any of the secret documents and results of investigations by the Research and Analysis Wing (RAW) and the Intelligence Bureau.

Offer to the Dutch

New Delhi, Nov. 10 (UNI) - India has offered to the Netherlands four scholarships every year for study of Hindi in this country.

The offer was made by External Affairs Minister A.B. Vajpayee to visiting Netherlands Foreign Minister C.A. Van Der Klaauw here.

Mr. Vajpayee pointed out that Universities in the Netherlands had a tradition of fostering Indian studies. "We would be happy to facilitate Dutch interest in modern India and its languages and thereby contribute to a better mutual understanding between our peoples and cultures."

Moncton ICA

The members of Indo-Canada Association of Moncton presented a cultural evening to the public of Moncton. The theme was "A Glimpse into Our Cultural Heritage". Programme lasted for 2 hours and the items included 5 main Religions, Kathak Dance, Odissi Dance, Sitar recital, Tabla recital and folkdances ending with Brides of India. It was a big success and made a bit at TV, Radio and press. We collected $1000 after meeting our expenses for the show. Out of this $600 was presented to the Red Cross for the Flood Victims in India and $400 was donated to 'Toys for Toddlers' to use it for handicapped children of New Brunswick.

S Baipai.

Agents prosecuted

Raipur, Nov. 9 (UNI) - The Boeing Aircraft Company's Consultants in India will be prosecuted under the Foreign Exchange Act for depositing their commission abroad, Union Aviation Minister P.L. Kaushik said.

The Company had disclosed only some deals it had completed till 1975 but had been silent about three Boeing 737 aircraft purchased thereafter, Mr. Kaushik told UNI.

Mr. Kaushik denied a Bombay Weekly report that the list of persons who had received the Boeing payoffs had been received by the Union Government.

CLASSIFIEDS

MATRIMONIALS

Suitable match for a handsome young Hindu widower, 26, civil engineer. Uncles well settled in Canada. Reply M-1468, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for a fair Sikh girl, 24, attractive, 5'-4" graduate of U.B.C. now professionally employed in B.C. Please forward full particulars with returnable photograph to M-1472, The Canadian India Times.

Wanted suitable match for Canadian Jat Sikh gentleman, 30, 6'-4" tall, M.A. M.Ed. well settled in Canada. Girl is the main consideration. Girl should be at least 5'-6". Early marriage. Caste no bar. Write in details with photograph to G.S. Sidhu, 1321 Bernard Road, Windsor, Ontario, N8Y 4K2.

Canadian born businessman, sincere, cultured, 40s considered handsome, tall, seeks educated lady 30-39, attractive (divorcee welcome) for friendship, possible marriage. Residing Montreal/Ottawa area. Please give Phone number. If possible photo, which will be returned. P.O. Box 451, Station E, Montreal, Quebec.

Matrimonial correspondence invited from well-settled Hindu boys in Canada, U.S. India for 23 year old girl, Canadian resident, **PHD student, 5'-3", good looking,** good natured, outgoing, excellent family background. Reply M-1474, The Canadian India Times.

Brother invites correspondence from well-settled professionals for his slim, attractive, and fair complexioned sister, 28, 5'-4", B.Sc. B.Ed. M.A. (English), presently in India. Respectable Sikh Arora family of doctors and engineers. Full details with telephone number and returnable photograph please. M-1475, The Canadian India Times.

Gujarati, Jain doctor girl from doctor family, with ECFMG, holding green card and permanent resident in U.S.A. good looking, 26 yrs. old, 160 cm height, invites matrimonial correspondence from Gujarati doctors, engineers or professionals wishing to settle in U.S.A. Going to India in December, 1978. Meeting can be arranged in U.S.A. Apply with full Bio-data - M-1476, The Canadian India Times.

Handsome Punjabi young man, 24, educated, healthy, 5'-6" Brother settled in Canada, seeks slim, pretty, immigrant bride. Serious replies, telephone number, photograph appreciated. M-1477, The Canadian India Times.

Charming professional Punjabi lady, 34, 5'-4" wants to marry unattached professional Indian 34-40. M-1478 or phone (416) 494-2796 - The Canadian India Times.

Suitable match for a beautiful Roman Catholic Malayali girl, 23, nurse from well reputed family of professional people such as lawyers, doctors and professors. Uncle is a Canadian citizen and well established in Canada. Serious enquiries from Roman Catholic young men only, with full details to Box 3071, Thunder Bay, Ontario.

CASSETTES

Prerecorded cassettes of music in different Indian languages. Write for free catalogue. Dealer enquiries welcome. CSV Media Inc., Box 36, Punnichy, Sask. S0A-3C0.

OBITUARY

Mrs. Sudha Gupta, wife of Prof. Sadhu Ram Gupta of Ste. Foy, Quebec, died of a fatal car accident on the evening of Monday, November 20, 1978, as she was crossing Boulevard Laurier, near Laval University entrance in Quebec City. Mrs. Gupta died instantly. She leaves behind her husband and four teenage children - 3 girls and a boy. She was 37 years old.

FREE FOR NEW IMMIGRANTS

In order to help the recent immigrants to settle down with minimum discomfort, The Canadian India Times has decided to send the paper free for three months to all landed immigrants who have stayed in Canada or USA FOR ONLY LESS THAN TWO MONTHS. We expect to publish several articles under news items that will be of special interest to new immigrants.

Therefore if you are a recent arrival in North America on an immigrant visa fill in the following coupon and send it to us.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....**CITY**.....

DATE OF ARRIVAL.....

COUNTRY FROM WHICH CAME.....

OCCUPATIONAL BACKGROUND.....

Gold coins discovered

Jabalpur (IBS) - Over 40 gold coins of Kalchury King Gangeya Deva of 11th century A.D. were recovered from village Dungaria of Seoni district recently and have been acquired by the Rani Durgavati Museum here.

Weighing a total of 88 grammes, the coins known as "ten", belonged to Deva who ruled from his capital Tewar (ancient Tripuri), 13 kilometres from here.

The coins have a figure of Laxmi on one side and the name of the King on the other.

Nursery rhymes

New Delhi (IBS) - Children of Hindi and Urdu speaking parents need no longer have to recite "ba ba-black sheep" or crude translations of English nursery rhymes. For, a collection of nursery rhymes for Indian children has been published, for the first time, in Karnataka.

The Pioneering work, "Phool Bans", has been done by Mohammed Akbar Khan - a household name in Karnataka and Maharashtra as the founder of over 400 nursery rhymes.

A retired director of education in the erstwhile Bombay State, the tall, bearded Khan says he has devoted himself to developing techniques for training pre-school children, since his retirement 19 years ago. And "Phool Bans" is the result of 17 years of hard work.

The rhymes speak of the mother and the child, birds, animals and flowers - all in the Indian context. Each of the rhymes can be recited with appropriate action by the children.

Plea for rag imports

New Delhi, Nov. 29 (UNI) - A high-level committee of secretaries, appointed by the Government of India, has suggested import of "rags" on a restricted basis through a canalising agency as a measure to bring down the prices of woolen fabrics.

The committee which was asked to suggest appropriate import policy for synthetic fibres yarn went into the question of wool wastes and woollen rags. It submitted its report recently to the Industry Minister George Fernandes.

Import of rags is now permitted as a canalised item through the State Trading Corporation to actual users. Importing wool waste and synthetic waste is banned but is allowed as replenishment against exports of certain items.

NEWS POOL NOT AN AGENCY, SAYS GHANNA ENVOY

Wellington, Nov. 20 (UNI) - Ghana's High Commissioner to India Paul B. Duah expressed the view that the non-aligned news pool could help counter the "sustained propaganda" of western mass media aimed at misinforming the world about events in Africa.

Delivering a lecture on "Africa South of the Sahara" at the defence services staff college, he spoke of the practice of "lopsided crisis-oriented reporting" by western media which picked up and projected African occurrences and problems when they contained political unrest and upheavals, internal conflicts, order disputes or natural disasters.

LALS MATCHING SERVICES

Professional Matching Service for Asians seeks suitable matrimonial matches, in complete privacy for:

MALES: Well established professionals, university scholars, self-employed businessmen, sales promoters, clerical officers, skilled tradesmen;

FEMALES: Reasonably established professionals, Accounts clerks, Secretaries, receptionists, college/university students, factory assistants.

Answer in full confidence with latest photograph to 62 Alexmuir Blvd., Agincourt, Ontario M1V 1K1, Canada.

Pirri's Dixieland Market Ltd

Getting Bigger and Better

Here now to serve you at two locations:

Retail: 1108 Pharmacy Ave. [at Lawrence] Scarborough, Phone: 759-0473

Wholesale: 1052 Birchmount Rd. [1 block N. of Eglinton Ave.], Scarborough, Phone: 759-5214

specializing in Indian Delicacies like fresh karela, chillies, dals, pickles, okra, patna rice, basmati rice, Indian condiments etc. Also available Syrian [unleavened] bread.

You Name It .....We Have It....Quality High..... Prices Low.....

CUTTING FROM AIR INDIA OFFICE LETTER

"We suggest, however, that you plan your trip as early in advance as possible. Most importantly, make your reservations directly with Air-India or a recognized IATA travel agent. There have been a number of recent incidents in which Indian passengers have purchased stolen tickets from non-IATA travel agents and have paid less than the face value indicated on the ticket.

This is a dangerous and illegal practice. It has led to the arrest of passengers and the payment of fines with the ensuing hardship, embarrassment and double payment for the ticket."

} CAUTION!

ADVANCE BOOKING SAVES YOU MONEY

Buy your TICKETS early, but only from the ACCREDITED and most RELIABLE AGENCY BONDED AND LICENSED by the GOVERNMENT.

HOW TO FIND OUT A RELIABLE AND QUALIFIED AGENCY ?

Check with the Airlines, Agency's Bankers, Better Business Bureau, Government Licensing Body, IATA and also with your good friends or to save you all these troubles *CALL:*

UNITED TRAVELS LTD.

The *first* A.T.C. and I.A.T.A. appointed Indian Travel Agency in Eastern Canada since 1969 and the only Agency that continues to exist and cater to the travel needs of all our people.

UNITED is Bonded and Licensed by the Government of Ontario and Quebec.

UNITED is the *Pioneer in Travel to India* — arranged the first charter in 1969 and first in arranging hundred of group flights from 1968.

UNITED *has an excellent credit record in the market;* check with our Bankers: Royal Bank of Canada, Yonge & Grenville Br. Toronto, and check with Dun and Brad Street or Better Business Bureau, or any other Credit Agency.

UNITED has a reputation for reliability and service par *EXCELLENCE.*

UNITED has a team of 7 qualified staff to cater to any of your travel needs efficiently.

AND ABOVE ALL THE PRICE IS ALWAYS RIGHT AT UNITED

"YOU MUST HAVE TRIED ALL THE REST
NOW TRY THE BEST"

TORONTO, Tel. (416) 964-1706 MONTREAL, Tel. (514) 871-8022